CORPORATION CHRONICLE

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT
11 MAR 1955
CORPORATION OF MADRAS

With the late Sjt. Satyamurthy, a former Mayor of the Corporation looking on in spirit, the present Mayor welcoming the Congress President.

THE MADRAS CORPORATION CHRONICLE

MARCH '55

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT
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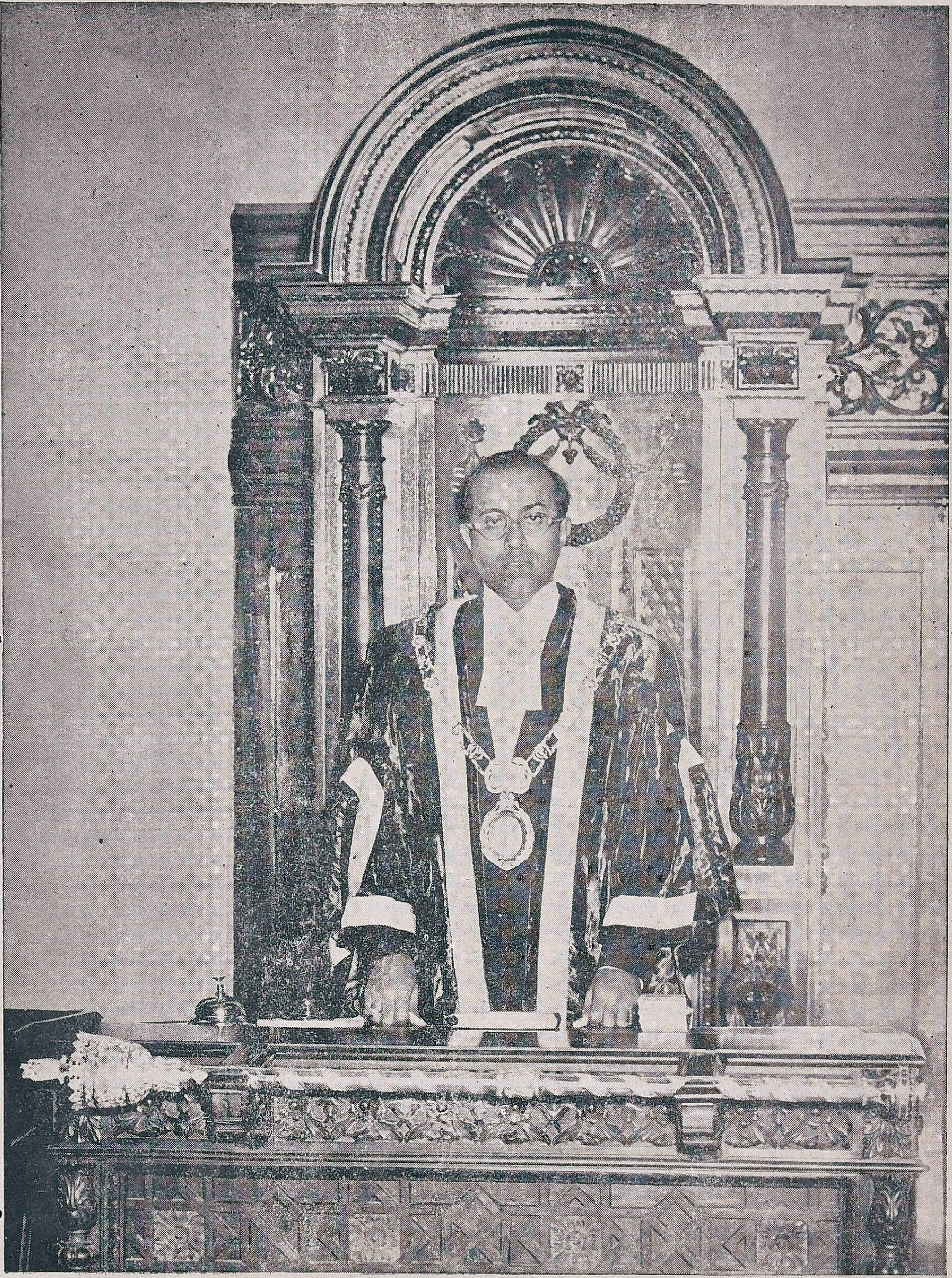
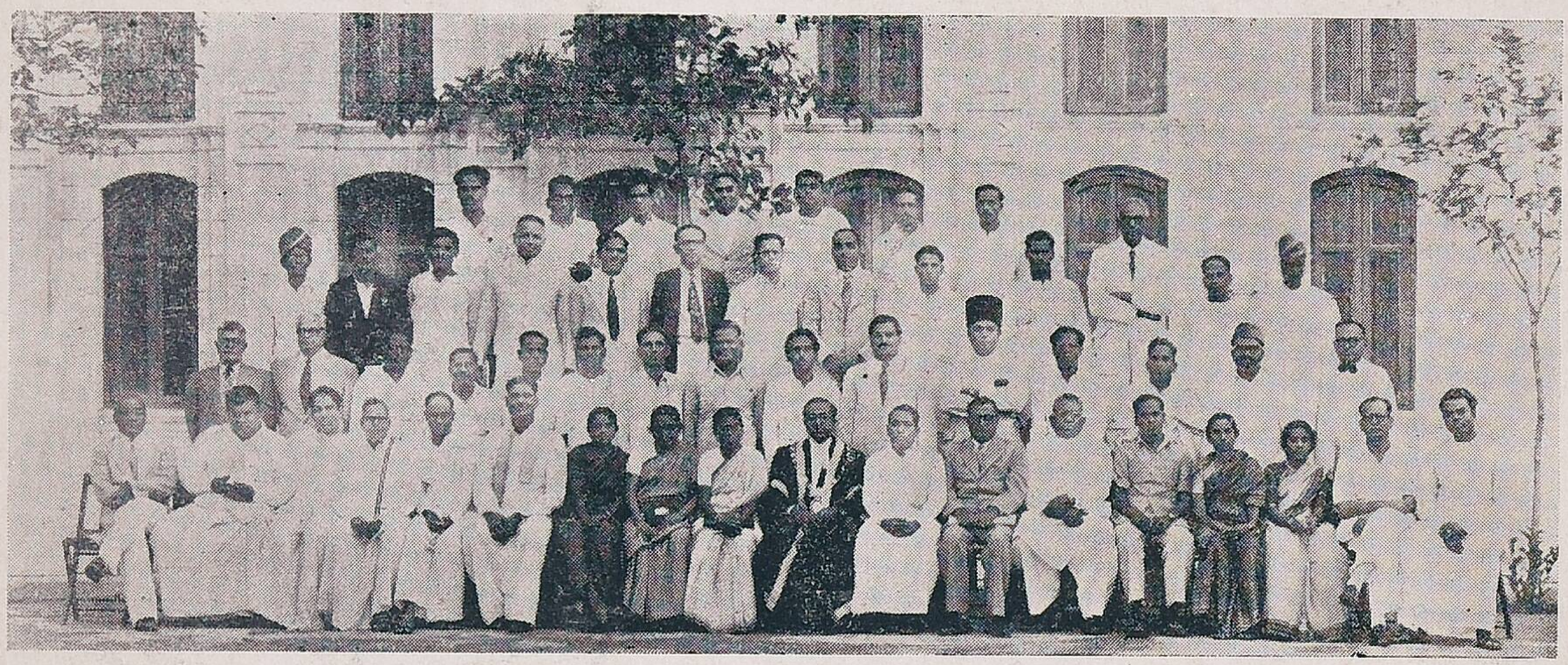


Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram.

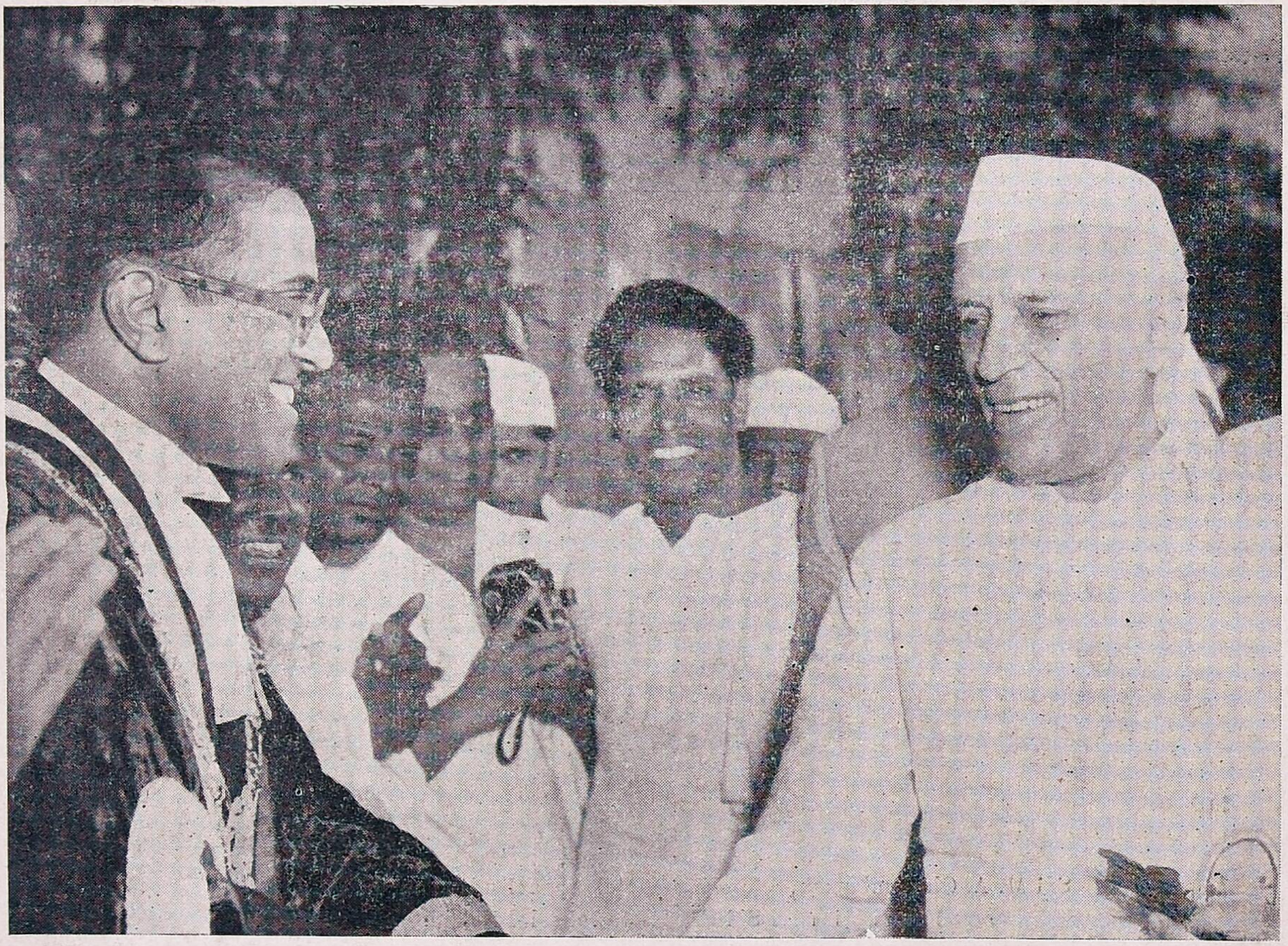


Hon'ble Members of the City Council with the Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on19-1-55

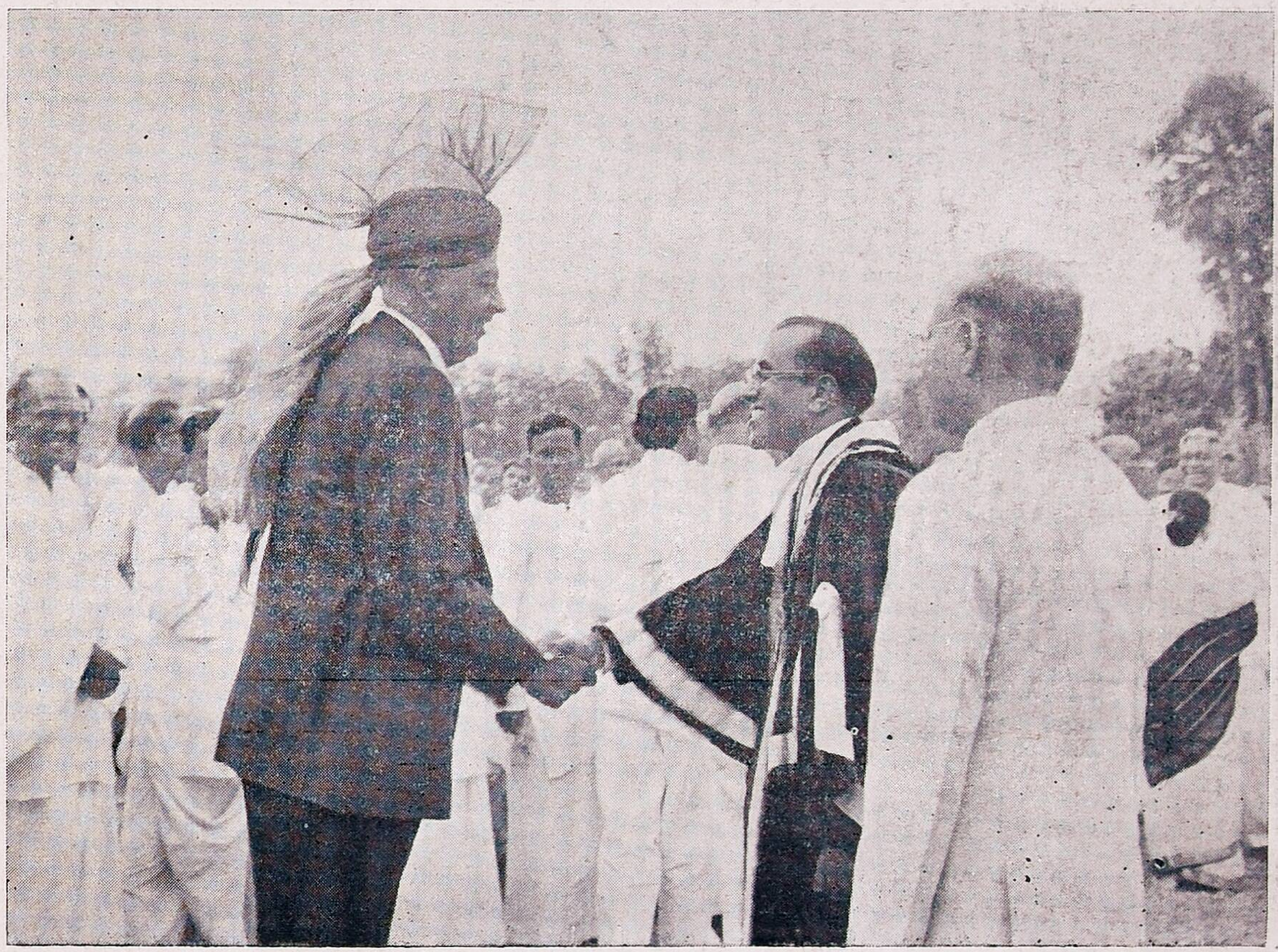
Sri M. A. Chidambaram, Worshipful Mayor garlending our beloved
Prime Minister Sri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on 19-1-55



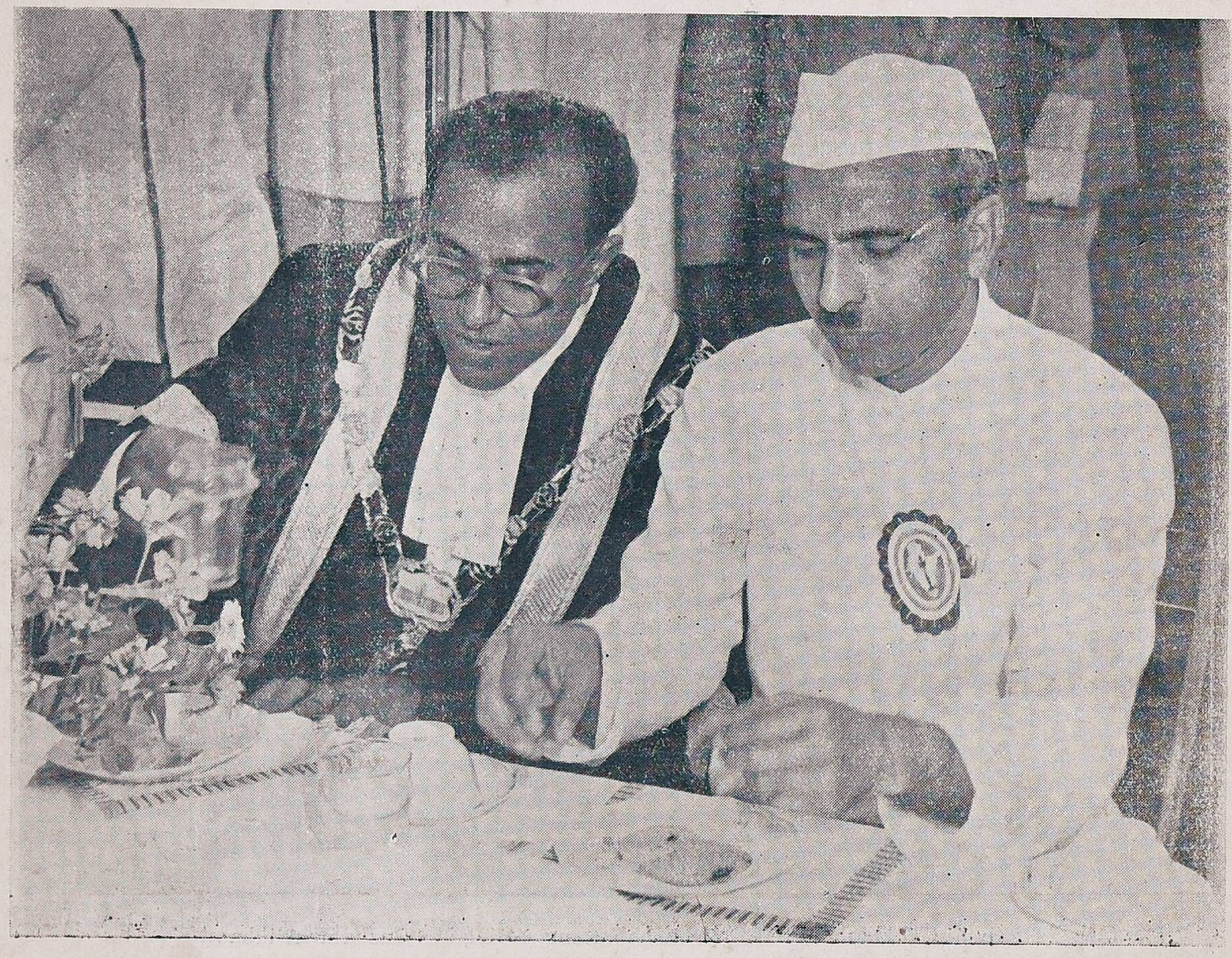
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister greeting the Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on 19-1-55



Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram greeting Mr. Gaznafar Alikhan,
High Commissioner for Pakistan in India.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on 19-1-55



Worshipful Mayor Sri M A. Chidambaram with Sri U. N. Dhebar Congress President.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on 19-1-55

Sri U. N. Dhebar, Congress President addressing.

Civic Reception at Avadi Congress on 19-1-55

Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram with Sri U N. Dhebar, Congress President,
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister, Madras.

OURSELVES.

I. We give a brief resume of the important activities of the Corporation since the publication of the last issue.

We are happy to mention that Sri. M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar belonging to the famous family of the Rajah of Chettinad whose brothers were already the Worshipful Mayors of the Madras Corporation and the eldest of whom was the first Mayor of Madras, has been elected as the Worshipful Mayor of Madras. The present Mayor is taking very keen interest in the administration of the Corporation generally and in improving the financial position of the Corporation in particular. For the last few years, the Corporation was not getting sufficient loans from the Government for undertaking several important schemes and it is hoped that by using the good offices of the Mayor, the Corporation will be able to take up a number of important schemes in the course of a few months. During the Conference of the Worshipful Mayor held on 29-1-1955 with the Commissioner and the Heads of Departments, it was agreed that the following works may be taken up by raising loans in the open market.

		Rs. in lakhs.
1.	Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme—Cost of acquisition ot land already acquired under suspense account and cost of development ...	10·00
2.	Improvements to private streets ...	1·00
3.	Markets ...	2·50
4.	Shops and Office on the Mount Road Site ...	6·00
5.	Bridges—one across Buckingham Canal in Mylapore Town Planning Area and another across Buckingham Canal to connect Kottur with Gandhi Nagar ...	5·00
6.	Establishment of a dairy farm at Koyambedu ...	1·50
7.	Construction of Elementary School Buildings ...	0·50
8.	Acquisition of sites or buildings for elementary schools ...	0·50
9.	Conversion of lorries into suction type sewage vans, instead of hand baling type ...	0·25
10.	Manufacture of iron hand-carts to each of the 50 Divisions at Rs. 150 each ...	0·75
11.	Providing covered body to conservancy lorries ...	0·50
12.	Acquisition of lands for dumping rubbish ...	0·50
13.	Extension of Street Electric Lights to fresh areas....	4·00
14.	Acquisition of 600 acres of land in Kodangaiyur for Sewage Farms ...	6·00
15.	Public Conveniences ...	1·00
	Total ...	40·00

This is in addition to the sum of Rs. 14·5 lakhs of the open market loan for improvement mainly of Extended Areas already approved by Government and to be raised now.

On persistent representations to the Government that in view of the enormous increase in the cost of running the administration of the Corporation and its inelastic sources of revenue, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain efficiently the roads and other essential civic amenities in the City and that a liberal grant may be paid to the Corporation every year, the Government were pleased to sanction in G. O. Ms. No. 1813 L. A., dated 31-12-1954, the payment to the Corporation of Madras of an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5·00 lakhs per annum with effect from 1954-55 and until further orders. We are grateful to the Government for this timely help but for which the framing of the next year's budget without a very large deficit would have been difficult. We are also thankful to the Government of Madras for sanctioning grants amounting to nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for improving the three main roads and a bridge leading to Avadi.

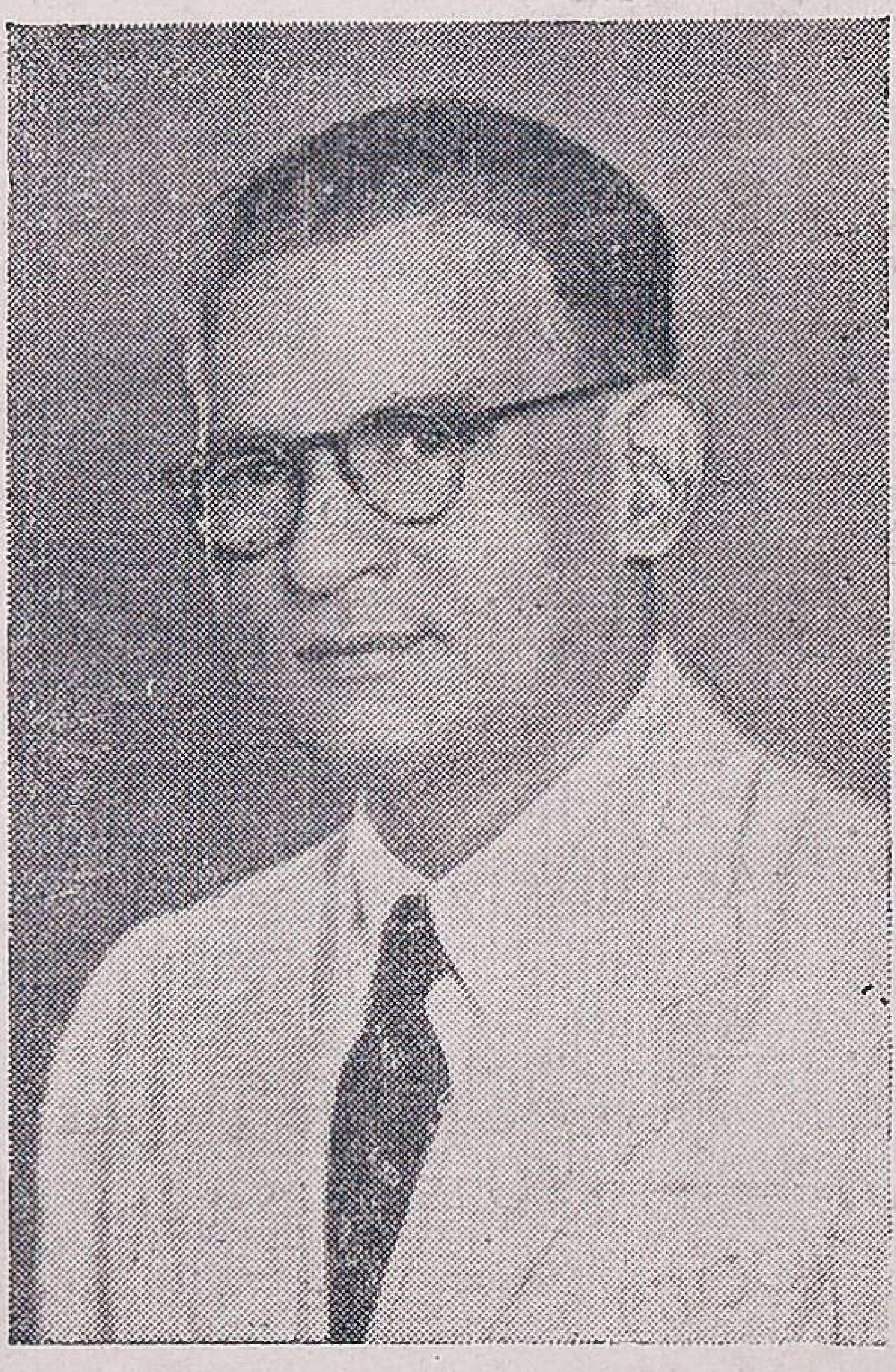
The memorable and historic Congress Sessions held in Avadi a few miles away from the Metropolitan City imposed a severe strain on the Corporation Services, particularly in the matter of water supply, as a floating population of two to three lakhs of persons stayed in Madras City, though attending the Sessions at Avadi.

An event of importance to South Madras including Theagarayanagar is the opening of the Second Pumping Main and the new Trunk Main to South Madras.

II. Mention has to be made about naming the site of the Congress-sessions at Avadi as Satyamurti Nagar and we are proud that a former illustrious Mayor of Madras, has been so honoured. He tried strenuously for the raising of the status and dignity of the Mayor, the first citizen of Madras. There are also several instances of the great service rendered by him for the City of Madras, the greatest of his achievements being the Poondi Reservoir which is named after him as Satyamurti Sagar.

We are also proud of the honour done to another of our former Mayors, Dr. P. V. Cherian, who has been appointed to act as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University in the place of Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, an illustrious former City Father of Madras, on leave. We are happy that the Annamalai University of which the Pro-Chancellor was an illustrious and first Mayor of Madras celebrated its Silver Jubilee recently.

III. (*a*) We pay our tributes to two Executive Heads of Departments who



Sri G. Munuswami Chetty.

belong to the Corporation Service from the very inception of their career and

who rose to the high position by dint of merit, namely Sri G. Munuswami Chetty, Revenue Officer, Corporation

Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani.

of Madras who retired on superannuation with effect from 5-11-1954 and Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani, Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, who is leaving Corporation after taking leave preparatory to retirement, on promotion as the Deputy Director, Maternity and Child Health Department, All India Institute of Hygiene and Pubic Health, Calcutta. We wish Sri Munuswami Chetty a well earned rest after his long service in Corporation and Dr. Masilamani, success in his new post.

Dr. Masilamani handed over charge to Dr.A. Ranganathan, Senior Assistant, Health Officer, on 21-2-1955. The Council has recommended the appointment of Dr. A. Ranganathan, as Health Officer vice, Dr. Masilamani, on other duty.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Badsha, a Deputy Collector, who was the Special Officer for Ramnad Estate has been appointed as the Revenue Officer of the Corporation of Madras and he assumed charge from the forenoon of the 18th February 1955. It is hoped that his experience in Government will make him a successful Revenue Officer not only to realise the revenues of the Corporation but also to suggest ways and means of improving the methods of collection besides ensuring maximum efficiency in assessment with no scope for any leakage of revenue whatever under all heads of revenue account, to win the approbation of the citizens for fair and square deal, in the matter of assessment and collection.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Badsha.

(*b*) Sri C. G. Viswanathan one of the members of the City Council representing Napier Park division and who was recently elected as member to Port Trust will be leaving us on transfer to Bombay—His services to City Council and as member Taxation and Finance Committee will be remembered by all.

(*c*) Mr. N. Narayana Iyer, Superintendent, Audit Section who has worked with us for two decades will also leave us shortly on leave preparatory to retirement. We wish him well earned rest.

Proceedings of the III Fortnightly Conference of the Commissioner, and Heads of Departments of the Corporation with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, held in the Mayor's Chambers at 11 a.m. on Monday the 31st January 1955.

Sanitary conveniences in Cinema Houses:—The Worshipful Mayor pointed out that the sanitary arrangements in most of the cinema houses in the city were far from satisfactory and mentioned the Elphinstone Theatre which he had occasion to visit recently. He suggested that the Health Department should actively take up this question. The Commissioner replied that these places were inspected once in six months and licence issued. The Health Officer added that he had issued a notice to the Elphinstone Theatre proprietors some time ago and promised to take up the matter again with the management.

Loans:—The Mayor said that the bank rate has been raised in England and it might have its repercussions on the money market in India and so the Corporation might be well advised not to delay further in raising the loan for its requirements in the open market.

The Commissioner said that the Government have already approved the proposal to raise the loan of Rs. 14.5 lakhs and all that remained was sanction for the terms of the loan.

Proceeding, the Commissioner dealt item by item with the schemes for which the loans were to be raised. The Conference discussed in a general way and assented to all the proposals, laying stress on the following points:

(*a*) Housing for pavement dwellers to be undertaken on the basis of 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

(*b*) Every year Rs. 2 lakhs to be spent on improvement of private streets and roads.

(c) Re: the storeyed building to be put up in Mount Road, it was thought advisable to build 4 floors with an investment of Rs. 6 lakhs. The Commissioner said that the ground floor will be reserved for shops.

(*d*) *Bridges*: A bridge over the Adyar River to join up Guindy was considered necessary. It was decided in the first instance to provide a bridge to connect the two villages to Gandhi Nagar at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. As regards Marmalong Bridge the Commissioner said the Government would be reminded about it.

(*e*) *Lorries*: The Worshipful Mayor suggested addressing the Government of India for releasing some of the old fire engines because they could be easily converted into lorries. It was worth while buying old fire engines in view of the limited service and slight wear and tear of the machines. The Commissioner asked the Mechanical Engineer to make enquiries about it.

Conservancy Lorries-Routes:—The Worshipful Mayor said that the practice of open lorries for conser-

vancy purpose might be abandoned as being unhealthy and unhygienic and the practice of covering the top and sides with canvass was still worse. All the lorries carrying rubbish should be closed vehicles.

He also suggested that prescribed routes may be laid down for the conservancy lorries to ply when loaded and when unloaded. He had noticed conservancy lorries going along Beach Road in the evening hours, and wanted certain routes to be prescribed so that the conservancy carts and lorries may not have to traverse important highways during busy hours. The Mechanical Engineer agreed and said this would be done.

Car sheds in Ripon Buildings Compound:—The Mayor said that within the compound of Ripon Building open sheds can be provided wherein about 6 cars can be parked during the day time. The Engineer has agreed to examine the proposition.

Public Conveniences :—The Worshipful Mayor drew attention to the complaint of foul smell from the public conveniences in the Marina. The Special Engineer promised to take necessary action.

Regarding the use of the public conveniences, the Worshipful Mayor said they could either have the slot system or allow the watcher or cleaner attached to the convenience to collect a small remuneration from the users and keep the place clean and tidy. The Commissioner replied at every place they may provide two sets of conveniences-one for payment and one free. The Worshipful Mayor suggested that they might experiment with a few select public conveniences and introduce the slot automatic system or allow the watchman to charge a small fee. It was agreed to try the experiment in Round Tana, Broadway and Marina opposite the I. G. Office.

Total Loan Requirements:—The total loan requirements, the Commissioner pointed out, came to Rs. 54.50 lakhs (list attached) and the terms of the last loan were—10 years, 4% at par, commission half per cent.

The Mayor said he would sound the Banks and Insurance Companies and inform the Commissioner.

Advertisement hoardings to be put up for hire by the Corporation:—The Worshipful Mayor gave the Bombay advertisement hoarding pictures to the Engineer. The Commissioner asked the Engineer to draw up and furnish a list of places which can be let to advertisers.

Action taken on previous recommendations of the Conference:—

(*a*) Bus shelter opposite Queen Mary's College:

The Engineer said he had addressed the Principal, Queen Mary's College for consent, and as soon as the reply is received he would proceed to put up the Bus Passengers' Shelter.

(*b*) Re: Public Convenience near Anasuya Mantapam the Special Engineer informed that he is putting up proposals. Efforts to be made to popularise Anasuya Mantapam among washermen by providing facilities for drying clothes and giving

milk to little children in pursuance of the wishes expressed by His Excellency the Governor, the donor of the Mantapam.

Children's Rally to be arranged on the Corporation Inauguration Day—29th September 1955:—The Worshipful Mayor said that he was very keen that the Corporation Education Department should arrange a Rally of school children in the City on the Corporation Inauguration Day, every year. They could charge a small admission fee and invite all the school children to participate in the Rally. The Educational Officer could address the Headmasters in the City and also the D. P. I. for necessary sanction, and also inform them that the fund collected would be devoted for the benefit of poor children. He wanted this School Childreen Rally to be a regular annual feature connected with the Corporation Inauguration Day. He would also invite firms like Parry & Co., manufacturing sweets and lozenges to open stalls at the Stadium on the date of the School Children Rally, and suggested the Council Secretary to follow up this suggestion.

Heads of Departments were invited to bring forward points for discussion at the next Conference.

LIST OF LOAN REQUIREMENTS

		Rs. in lakhs.
1.	Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme—Cost of acquisition of land already acquired under suspense account and cost of development ..	10.00
2.	Improvements to private streets ..	1.00
3.	Markets ..	2.50
4.	Shops and office on the Mount Road site ..	6.00
5.	Bridges—one across Buckingham Canal in Mylapore Town Planning Area and another across Buckingham Canal to connect Kottur with Gandhi Nagar ..	5.00
6.	Establishment of a Dairy Farm at Koyambedu ..	1.50
7.	Construction of Elementary School Buildings ..	0.50
8.	Acquisition of sites or buildings for Elementary Schools ..	0.50
9.	Conversion of lorries into suction type sewage vans instead of hand baling type ..	0.25
10.	Manufacture of iron hand-carts to each of the 50 divisions at Rs. 150 each ..	0.75
11.	Providing covered body to conservancy lorries ..	0.50
12.	Acquisition of lands for dumping rubbish ..	0.50
13.	Extension of street electric lights to fresh areas ..	4.00
14.	Acquisition of 600 acres of land in Kodangaiyur for sewage farm ..	6.00
15.	Public Conveniences ..	1.00
16.	Open market loan already approved by the Government, forming part of the loan to be raised now ..	14.50
		Rs. 54.50 lakhs

* Subject to Sanction of Council and Government.

Proceedings of the 4th Fortnightly Conference of the Worshipful Mayor with the Commission, and heads of Departments held at 11 a.m. on 14-2-55.

1. *Issue of loan by the Corporation*:—This question was discussed and the Worshipful Mayor informed the Conference that he had informally consulted the Bankers, and between them they have agreed to subscribe to the Corporation loan. The loan for Rs. 14.5 lakhs could be taken by the end of February, and the terms were: 4% interest, issue at par and a commission of half-per cent, period, 10 to 12 years. As regards the balance of Rs. 38 lakhs, it was decided to place the subject before the Council at the next meeting and then apply to the Government for necessary sanction.

2. *Educational grant from the Government*:—The Conference discussed this question at some length and the Mayor said that he had pleaded the case of the Corporation for increased elementary education grant with the Minister for Education along with the Governor at a party. The Education Minister suggested that the Mayor might meet him with the file at a later date and the Mayor has agreed to do so in the course of the week. The Commissioner suggested that the Mayor might also press the Corporation's case for grant in respect of secondary schools. The Health Officer expressed the apprehension that receiving grant from the Government might mean greater Government control. The Deputy Commissioner pointed out that we have Government control already, but no grant.

Winding up the discussion the Worshipful Mayor said that the Corporation could ask for Government grant not for expansion of schools, but for improving the standards and equipment in the schools. The Commissioner in this context pointed out that he preferred to employ secondary grade teachers in elementary schools on the same scale of pay.

3. *Exemption from entertainment tax*:—The Worshipful Mayor read out the letter he had addressed to the Finance Minister regarding the staging of National Hockey Championship matches in which he had suggested that the grant of exemption from entertainment tax be given on condition that the matches are played in the Corporation Stadium. The Commissioner said that he too had addressed the Government on the same lines and had reported the matter to the Council.

4. *Conservancy in the Marina*:—The Commissioner dealt with the

Correspondence he had with the Government on this subject and said that as the Marina vested with the Government its sanitation and cleanliness were also the responsibility of the Government. He concluded by saying that he would pursue the matter again with the Government. It was suggested that the Commissioner will put up the papers to the Mayor to enable him to meet the Chief Minister and the Minister for Public Works in person.

5. *Slum improvement and housing for pavement dwellers*: — The Commissioner said that their scheme for slum improvement on the basis of half—grant was awaiting the sanction of the Union Government. Meanwhile, water supply and latrines had to be provided to the slums and he has been pressing on the Government to pay grant for these two items. The question of pavement dwellers was equally urgent; there were about 6,500 families in the City. 'Let us make a beginning and provide 300 or 500 plots for these pavement dwellers, and start on a drive' he concluded.

6. *Restricting lorry speed*: — The Worshipful Mayor mentioned that he had found a Corporation lorry running at a high speed and added that drivers must be given instructions not to exceed the speed limits. The M.E. replied that the drivers have been instructed not to exceed 20 miles per hour on main roads and 15 miles per hour in small lanes. He added that only a few drivers were found rash and overstepping these limits. However, he would again issue strict instructions to all lorry drivers.

7. *Public Conveniences — Use — Introduction of the slot system*:—The Special Engineer wished to have some doubts cleared. Whether the watcher is to be paid a retainer fee and allowed to collect a nominal fee from the users, and if so how much per head?

After discussion it was decided that the watcher may be paid a retainer fee of Rs. 5 per mensem and allowed to collect 6 pies from each user for the superior type of convenience provided.

The Worshipful Mayor mentioned the facilities provided at Coimbatore near the Bus Stand for bus passengers for washing and bathing for one anna per head, and the C.A.O. said that the Corporation could introduce the system in the Mofussil Bus Stand and collect money from the users. The proposals were before the Standing Committee (T. and F.) and the Deputy Mayor was requested to push it through the Committee. A saloon and a luggage hall in the centre are to be additional features of the amenity proposed.

8. *Corporation revenues*: — The Worshipful Mayor again pointed out that he was very keen to secure

greater revenues to the Corporation from indirect taxation, particularly from advertisement. The Engineer said he was consulting the advertisement representatives. The Electrical Engineer said he was ordering the removal of the advertisements from lamps posts and terminating the existing contract, with a view to let out the space directly.

9. *Use of land in front of Zoo in Peoples Park*: — The Worshipful Mayor mentioned about the bit of land in front of the Zoo—the narrow strip of land which was reclaimed recently—and suggested that the Corporation could profitably use this land as shopping sites. After some discussion the Engineer was asked to examine the question. The Commissioner added that he should also examine the shifting of a road inside the park portion to Sydenhams Road portion and adding it to the Park land.

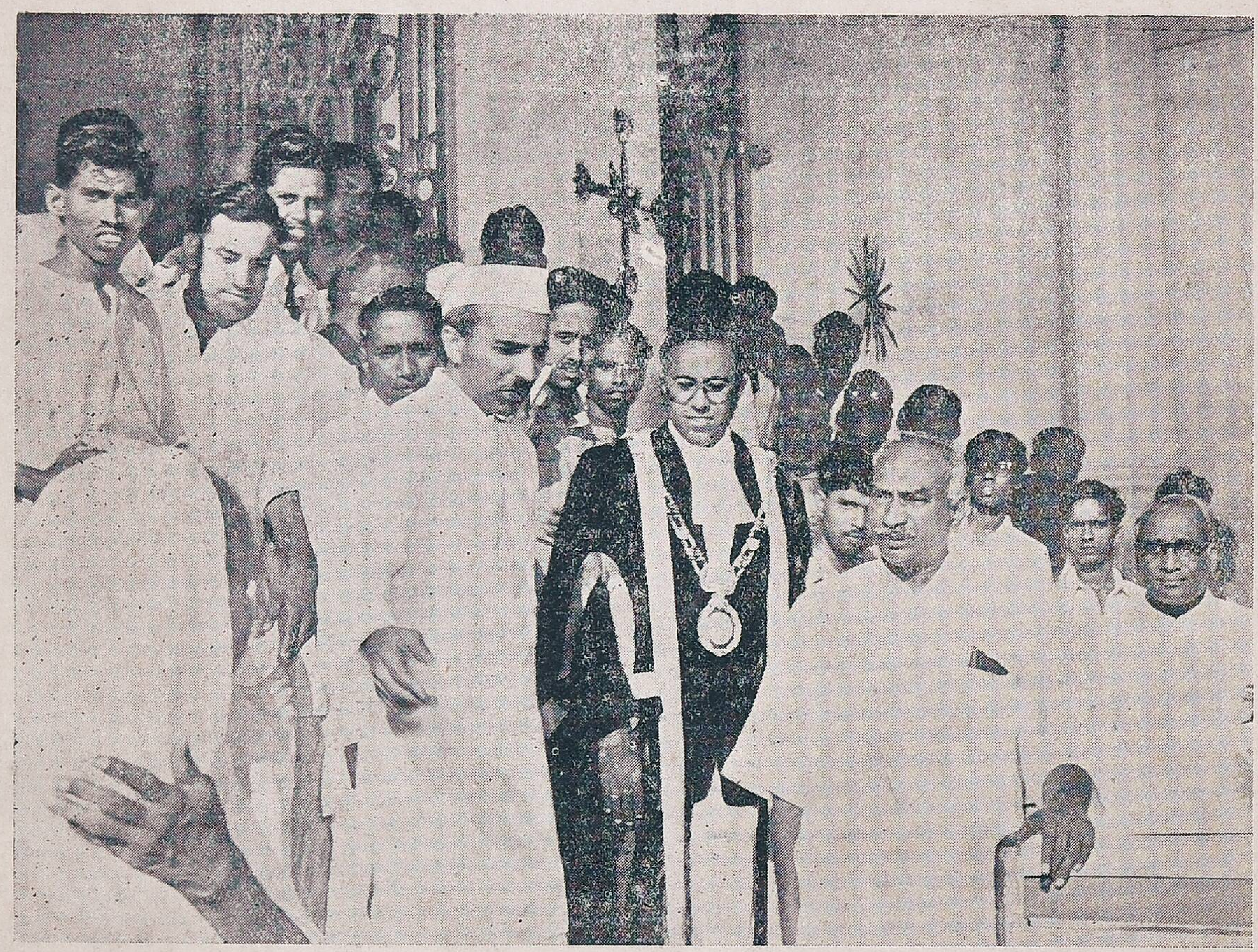
10. *Purchase of shamianas for Corporation functions*:—The Conference considered it desirable to purchase shamianas—two sets for Corporation functions.

11. *Lily pond in My Ladye's Garden*:—The question of setting apart the Lily pond park in My Ladye's Garden permanently as an ideal place for Civic Receptions was discussed. It was thought that with permanent lighting arrangements made this place could be let out for private functions as well. This would ensure the maintenance of the Park in excellent condition all the year round. The Worshipful Mayor said that Civic Addresses will be presented in the Council Hall. As regards other functions they could be held in the Stadium Pavilion during winter and in the Lily Pond Park at other times.

Civic Address at Ripon Buildings on 24-1-55

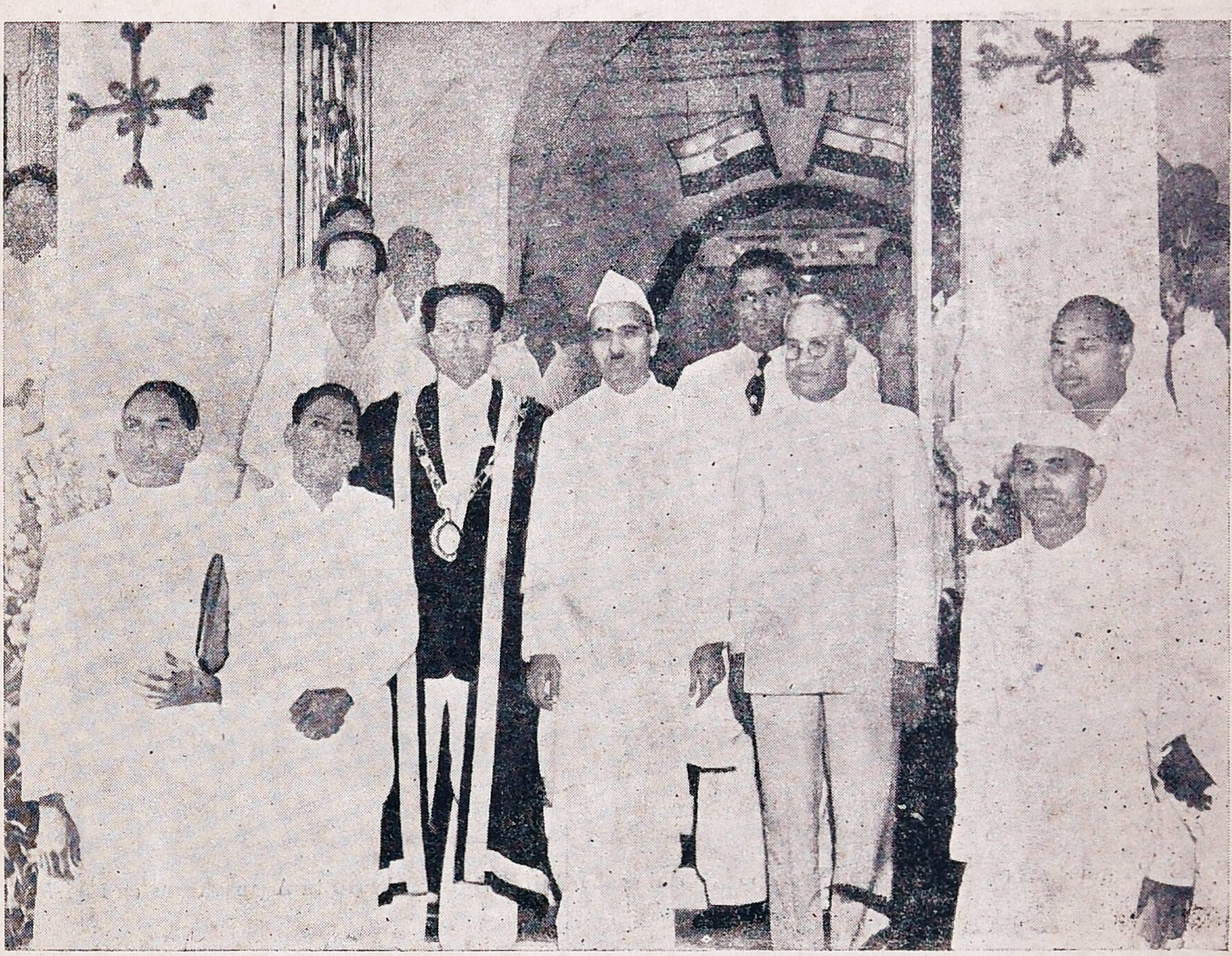
Sri V. N. Subbarayan Commissioner explaining to the Congress President Sri U. N. Dhebar.

Civic Address at Ripon Buildings on 24-1-55

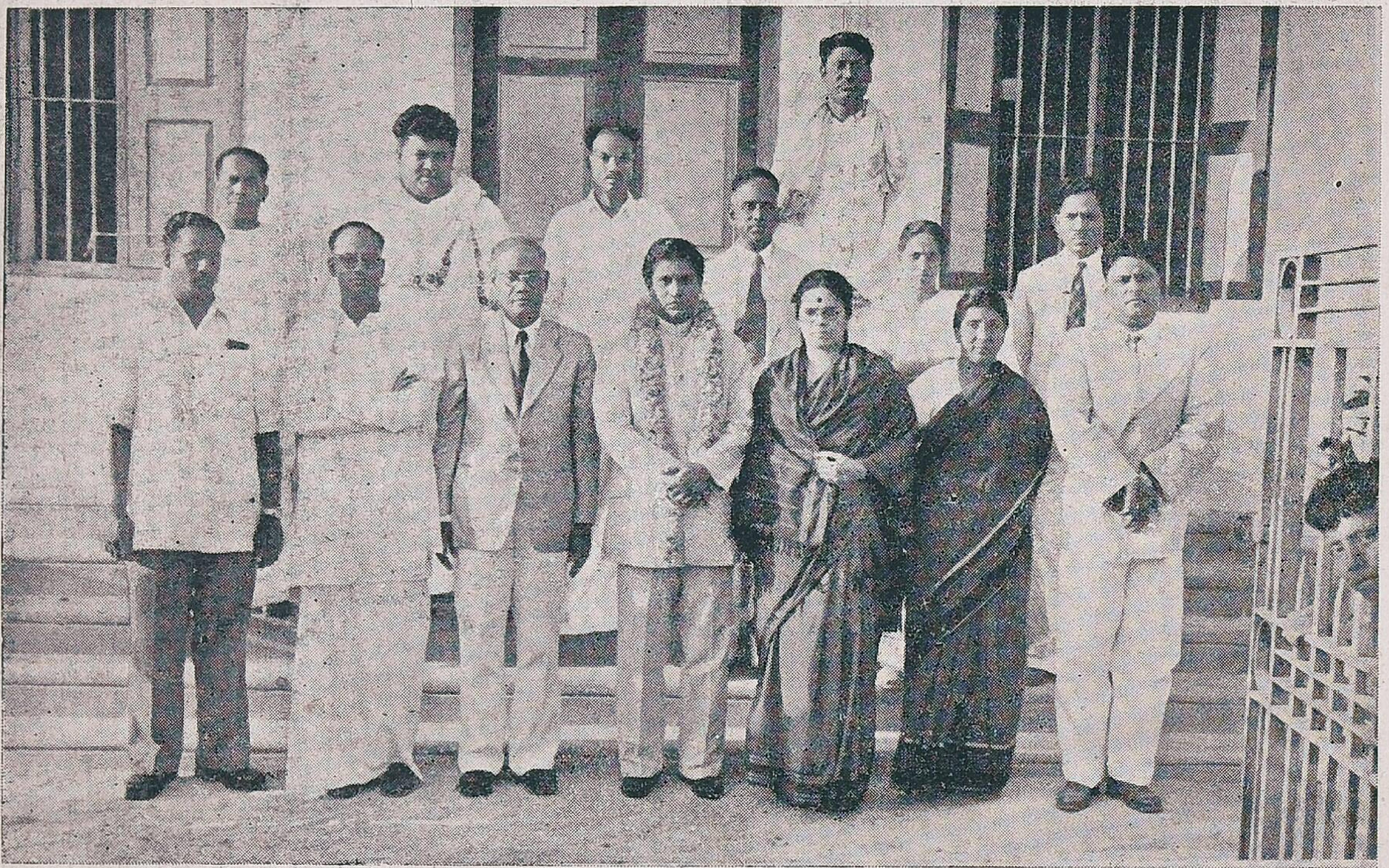


Sri. U. N. Dhebar Congress President with the Worshipful Mayor, Chief Minister, Madras and Councillors,

Civic Address at Ripon Buildings on 24-1-55

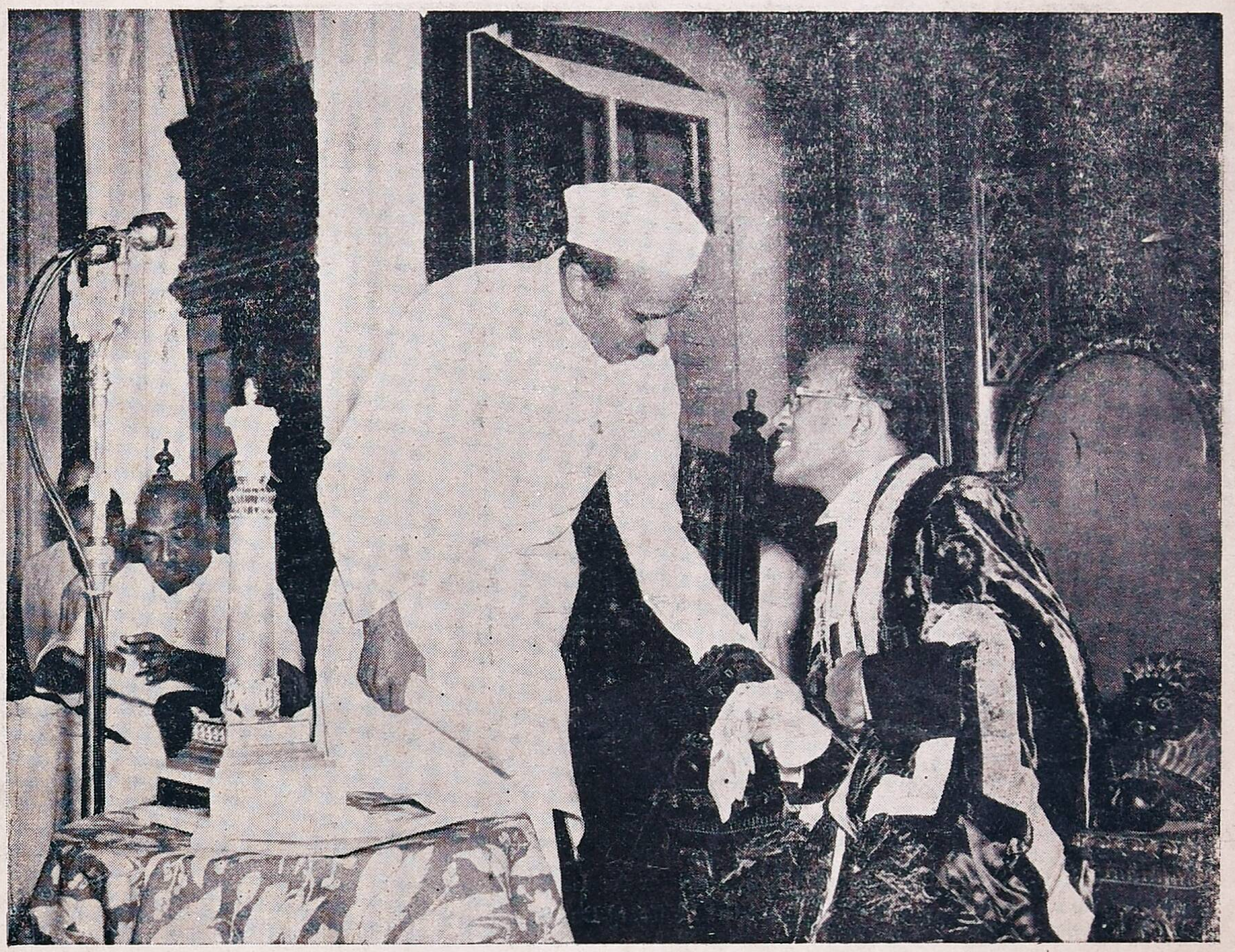


Cengress President with the Worshipful Mayor, Councillors & the Commissioner.



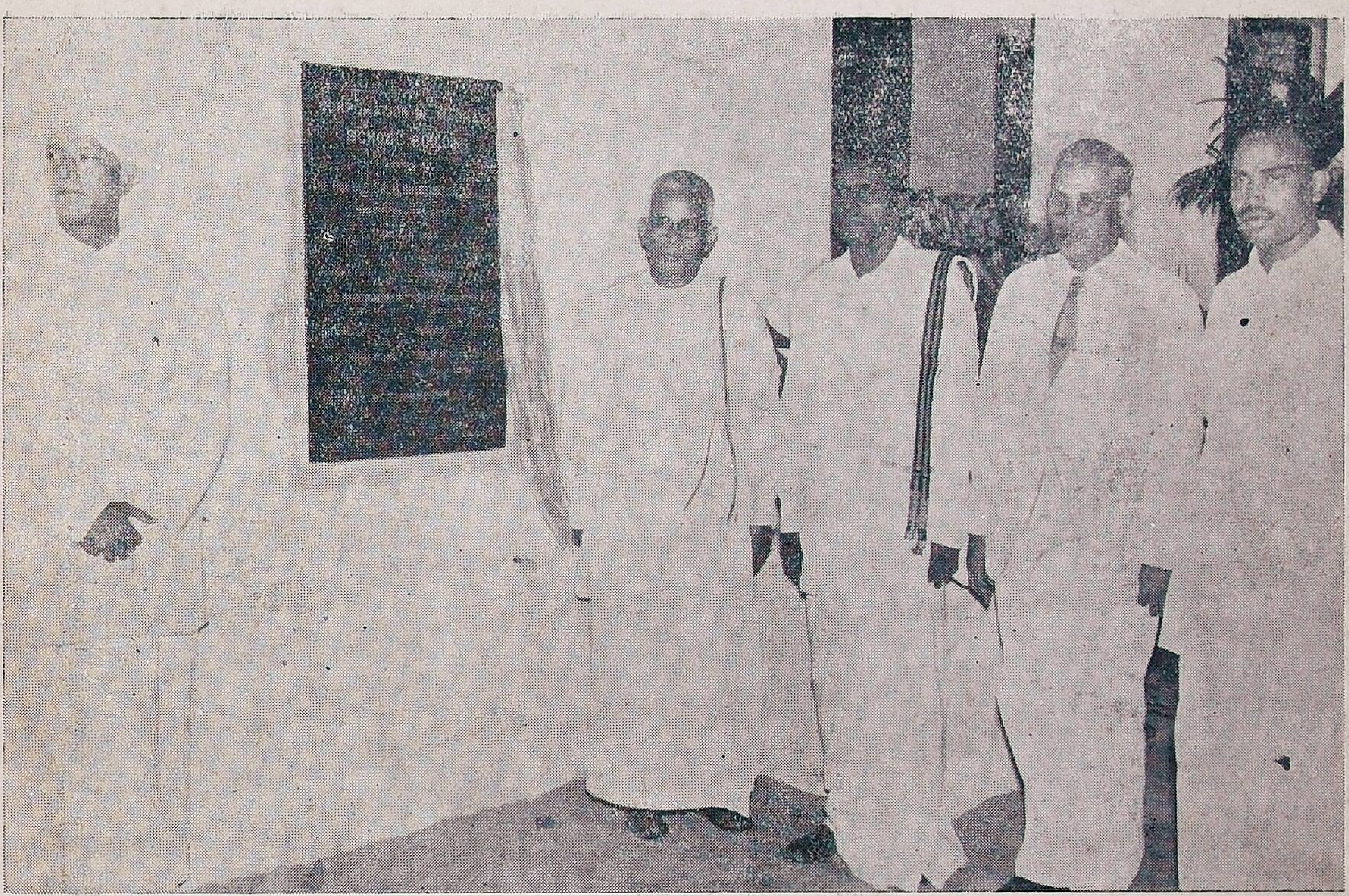
Hon'ble Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Transport, opening the Child Welfare Centre in Ayanavaram on 10-4-54.

Civic Addresss at Ripon Buildings on 24-1-55



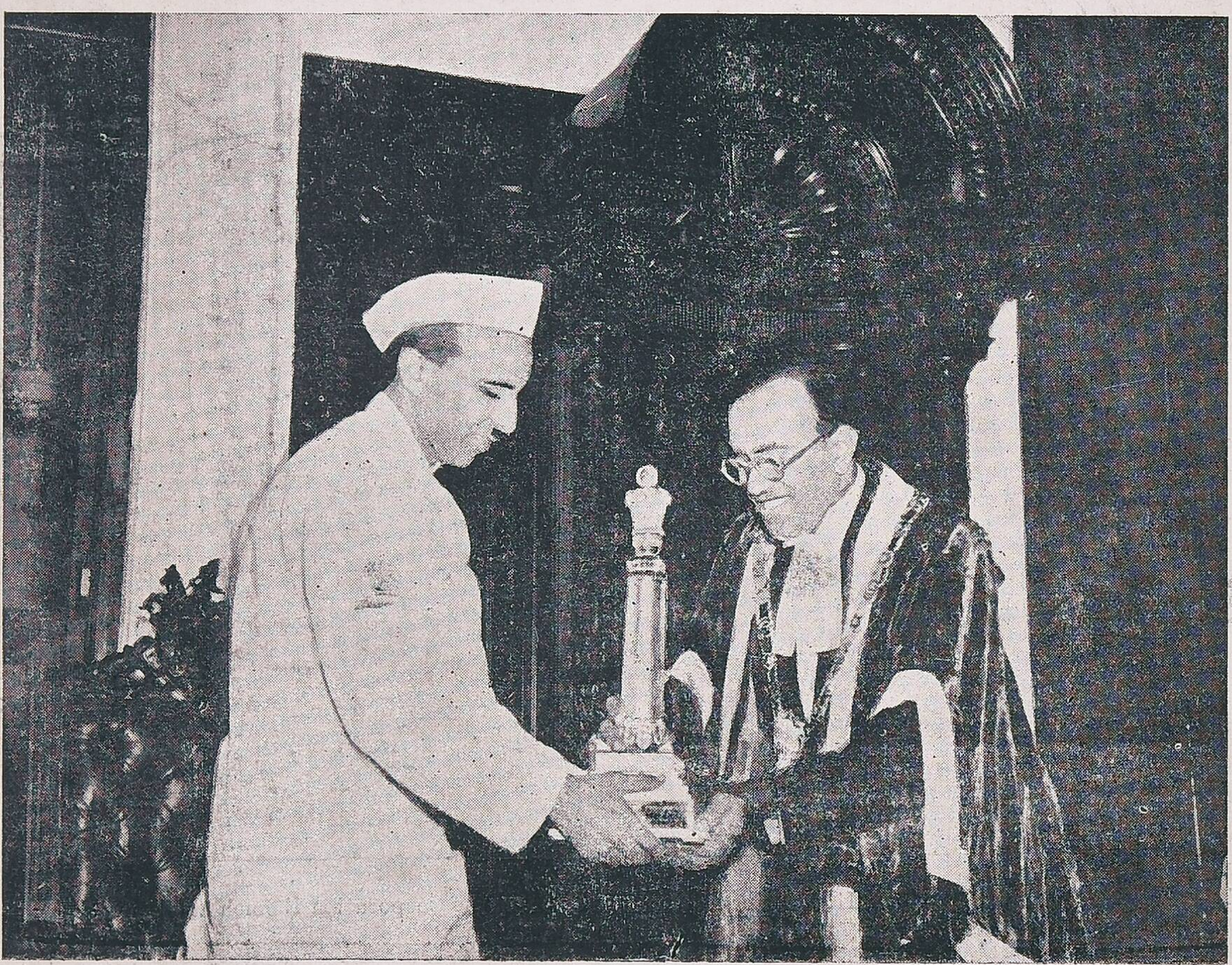
Sri U. N. Dhebar Coegress President explaining to the Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambaram,

Hon'ble Sri S. S. Ramasami Padayachi, Minister for Local Administration Opening the New Stalls and Canteen at the Moffusal Bus Stand on 23-7-54.



Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture Opening the Corporation Elementary School, at Kutty Street Nungambakkam on 5-8-54.

Civic Address at Ripon Buildings on 24-1-55



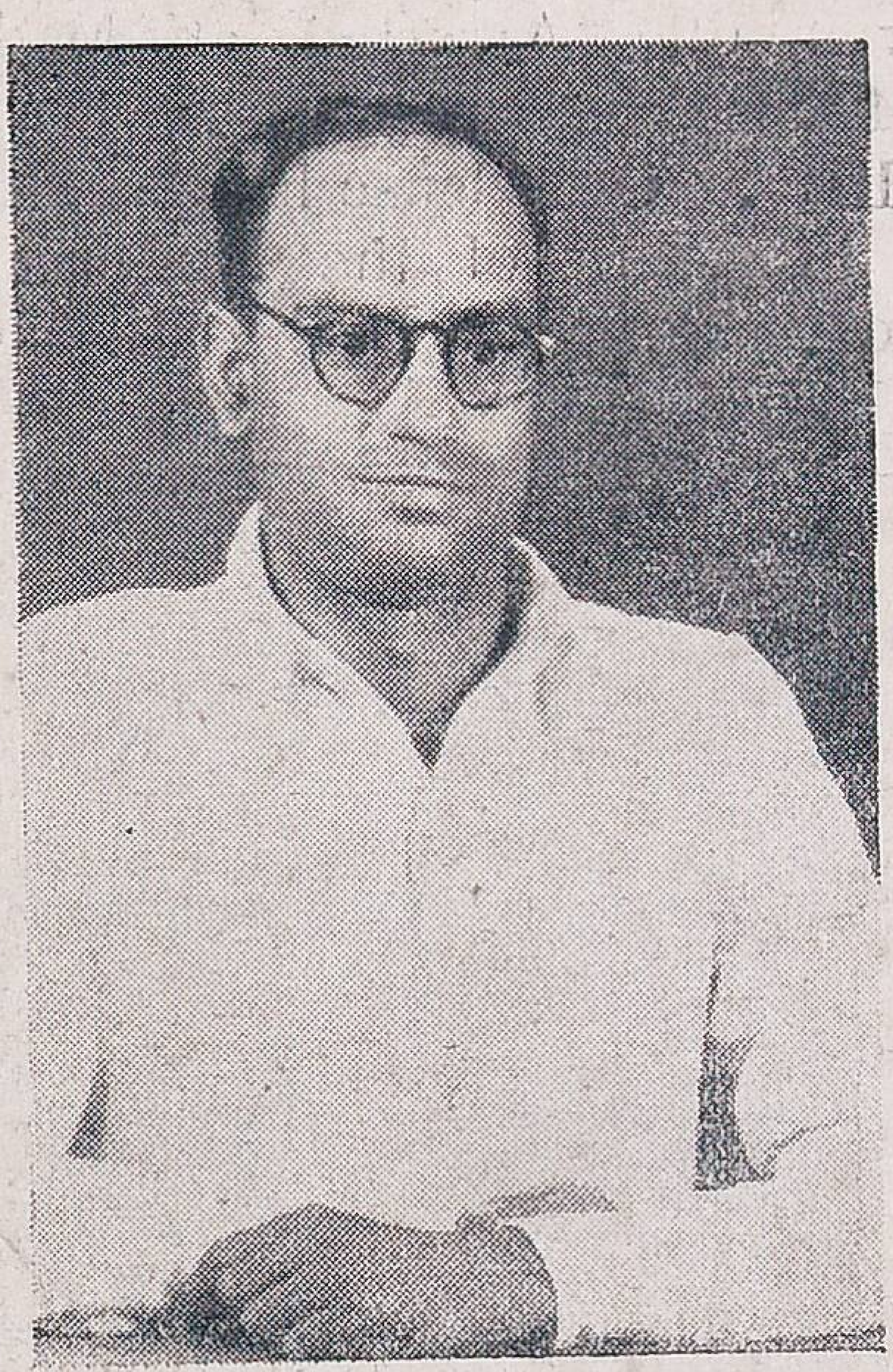
Worshipful Mayor Sri M. A. Chidambram presenting the 'Ashok Pillar' Containing the Civic address.

OUR CIVIC FATHERS

LEADERS OF PARTIES

WHO IS WHO IN THE CITY COUNCIL ?

1. *Congress Municipal Party* :— Leader: Sri M. Rathakrishna Pillai, B.A., B.L. Educated at the Pachaiyappa's College and Law College,



M. Rathakrishna Pillai.

Madras. Had Apprenticeship for Law under a leading lawyer, Sri V.C. Gopalaratnam, former Councillor, Corporation of Madras. Comes from a respectable family of distinguished scholars with intellectual acumen. Himself a great Tamil scholar and writer. Preferred political career to bar from his young days. He continues to be the Alderman of the City Council besides being continuously the Chairman of the Taxation and Finance Committee for the past 3 years. He was elected to the City Council in 1936 when the Amendment to the City Municipal Act was passed and continues to be in the City Council since then. He was elected Mayor of Madras in 1944-45 when under his initiative milk was supplied to the pregnant mothers and children at all Child Welfare Centres freely. He is the elected President of the Pachaiyappa's Trust Board for the past two years, having served as a member for over a decade. Now a member of the All-India Congress Committee. He is an ardent and strong Congressman.

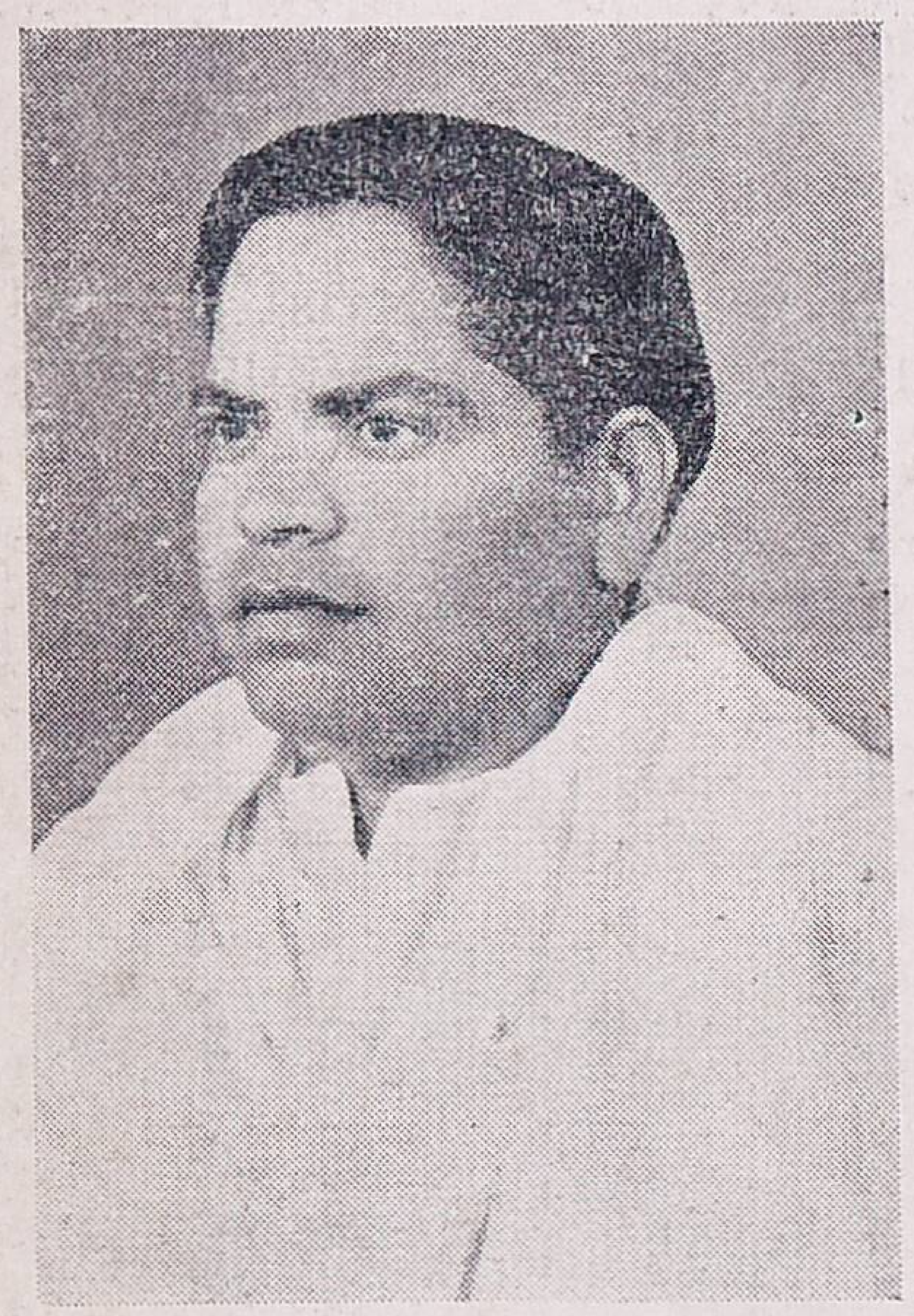
II. *United Municipal Party* :— Leader: Mr. G. A. Abdul Khadir, Son of Mohamed Abdul Huz Sahib.

G. A. Abdul Khadir.

Belongs to the Carnatic Family. After his early education he has been taking keen interest in social and civic activities. He entered the Corporation Council in 1941 representing the Thousand Lights Constituency. Since

then he has been representing the same Constituency. He is the leader of the United Municipal Party, the main Opposition Party in the Council.

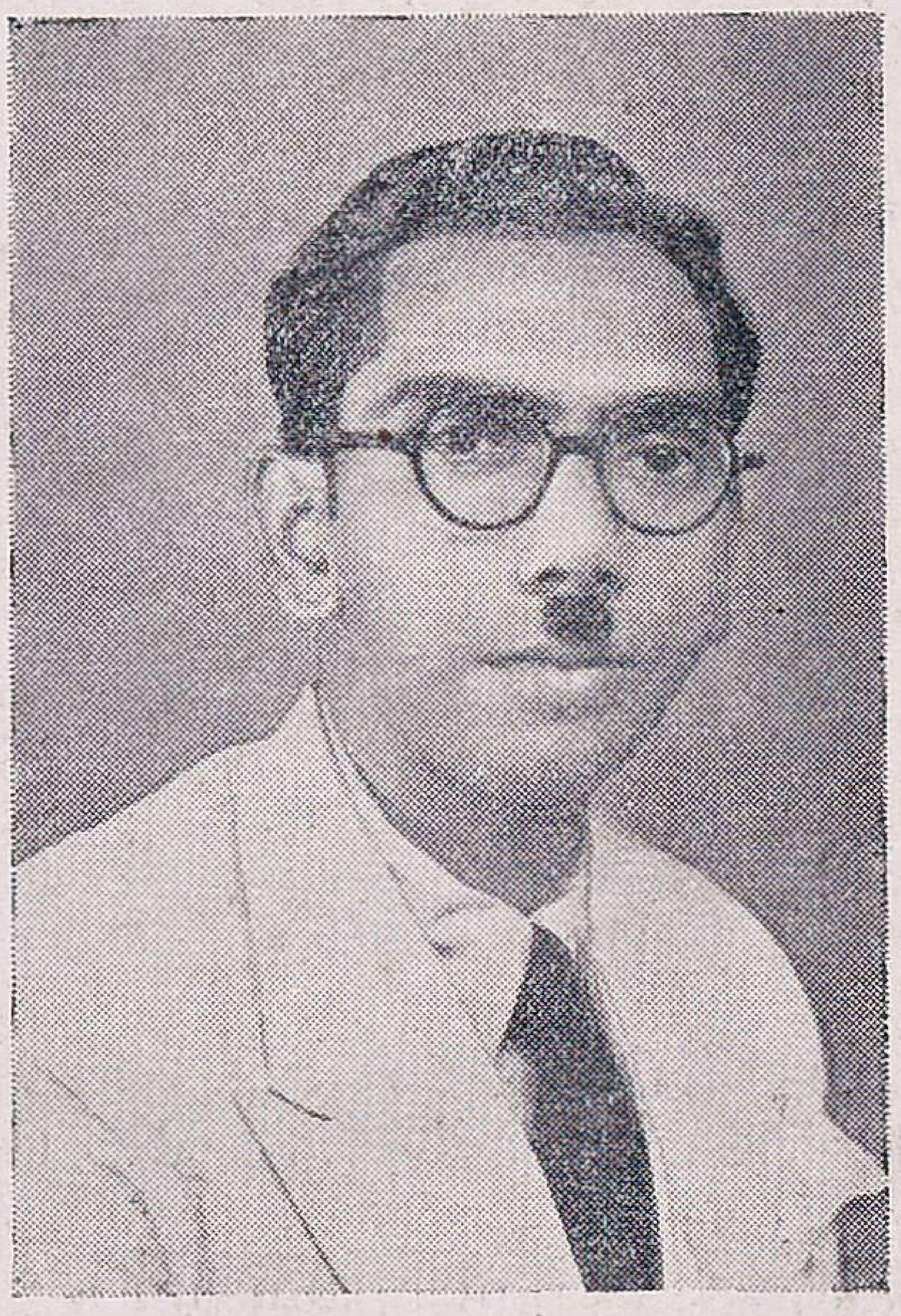
III. Citizen's joint front:—Leader: Sri K. Vinayakam, M.A., L.T.., F.R.E S. (Lon.): Educated at High School,



Sri K. Vinayakam.

Tiruttani, and Pachiayappa's and Teachers' Colleges. Native of Tiruttani. Belongs to a leading family of Vanniyakula Kshatriyas. He is a merchant and takes active interest in matters of education and is in charge of many educational institutions. He was elected to the City Council from Kodambakkam Constituency in 1948 and continues to represent that constituency since then. He was the Chairman of Standing Committee (Education) in 1948–49. He was elected to the Madras State Assembly in 1952 from the Chingleput Constituency. A Leader of the Tamil Movement in Tiruttani and a leading member of the Tamil Nadu Boundary Committee in Chittoor District.

IV. Municipal Labour Group:—Leader: Sri S.C.C. Anthoni Pillai, M.A., (Lon.) M.L.A. History Graduate of the King's College, London. Native of Ceylon. On Graduation, entered the Anti-Imperialist Movement as a full time worker and led a series of strikes culminating in a big strike of the Colombo Harbour Workers shortly after commencement of the Second World War. Crossed over in 1942 to India to participate in the Quit India Movement. Arrested at Madras in 1944 and imprisoned at Alipuram Jail till 1946. On release he was elected as the President of the Madras Labour Union. Leader of the B. & C. Mill



Sri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai.

workers. Imprisoned for defying the deportation order in connection with the B. & C. Mill strike and released on India attaining independence. Elected as Councillor, Corporation of Madras in 1948 and continues to be the Councillor since then. Was elected to the Madras State Assembly in 1952 from the Choolai Constituency. President of the several Labour Unions and Secretary of the Madras State Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the All-India Post and Dock Workers' Federation. An active member of the Praja Socialist Party.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 1·

Resolution No. 323|54 *dated* 18*th May* 1954.

SUB:—Coastal Erosion.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 1-3-54 to the Council to pass for reasons stated therein, a resolution requesting the Government to take up the construction of the stone revetment north of Harbour between Casimode and Corporation Sewage Farm to a length of about 3050 feet, to prevent Coastal Erosion here permanently and to provide suitable alternate site for the fisherfolk who are affected by the erosion, by meeting the cost therefor, from out of the proceeds of the sale of the accreted land south of the Harbour to the Madras Port Trust for their Harbour expansion scheme.

This was approved by the Council.

No. 2·

Resolution No. 441|54 *dated* 20*th July* 1954.

SUB:—Planning and Development —Dairy Farm.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 18-1-54 outlining a Scheme for the evacuation of milch cattle from within the City to its outskirts and forming of dairy farming colonies in stages, meeting the total investment of Rs 12.00 lakhs on the first stage of the scheme as detailed therein and adding that if approved, Government may be approached in the matter.

Read the following proceedings of the S. C. (H) dated 8-3-54:—

"The Committee is very glad that the scheme which has been pending for many years is at last coming to fruition. The Committee wholeheartedly supports the scheme and requests the Commissioner to take early steps to implement the scheme."

Read the proceedings of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 19-3-54 accepting the Health Committee's recommendation.

The Council resolved to approve Commissioner's proposals.

No. 3·

Resolution No. 443|54 *dated* 20*th July* 1954.

SUB:—Dust Bins—Provision of—Enforcement under Section 195 (1) of the M.C.M. Act.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 24-2-1954 stating that the Council in its resolution dated 1-12-1953 approved the recommendations of the Joint Conference of S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.) dated 20-10-53 for provision of dust bins of uniform type for dwelling houses in the City; that with a view to implement the decision of the Council the legal and financial implications of the proposal were examined in detail and the Corporation Legal Advisers were consulted in the matter; that the recommendations specified therein based on such examination are placed before the S. Cs. and the Council for consideration and sanction, and adding that in addition to the above, the S. C. (H) may empower the Commissioner to take action under Section 195 (1) of the M.C.M. Act calling upon the owner or occupier of any premises to construct a dust bin

for deposit of rubbish accumulated in such premises.

Read the proceedings of the S. C. (H) dated 5-4-54 accepting Commissioner's recommendation.

Read the proceedings of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 11-5-54 recommending sanction.

Sri M. Radhakrishna Pillai moved to approve Commissioner's proposals.

Sri K. S. Ekambaram seconded.

Sri M. Kanniappan moved as an amendment that only Rs. 5|- be charged for each dust bin.

Sri A. K. Samy seconded.

The amendment of Sri M. Kanniappan was put to the meeting and declared lost.

A poll having been demanded was taken with the following result:—

For.

Sri K. Ramalingam
Sri G. Rajamannar
Sri S. Pakkiriswami Pillai
Sri M. Sundara Raj
Mr. M. Ahmed Mohiuddin Bijapuri
Sri T. M. Shanmugam
Sri K. M. Subramaniam
Sri M. Kanniappan
Sri A. K. Samy

Against.

Sri P. Thangarajan
Sri P. M. Lingesan
Sri V. Sundaramoorthy Chettiar
Sri N. Damodaram Naidu
Sri K. Ramadoss
Sri K. N. Sreenivasan
Sri M. E. Govindarajan
Sri G. Loganathan
Sri T. S. Govindaswami
Sri P. Namasivaya Bharathi
Sri P. E. Raghava Chetty
Sri C. V. Thiruvengadam Pillai
Sri D. Parthasarathy Chetty
Sri K. Kamalakanna Mudaliar
Sri K. S. Ekambaram
Sri A. M. Kandaswami
Srimathi Kamala Devi
Mr. M. S. Abdul Rahim
Janab M. Haji Nazir Hussain Sahib
Sri M. Radhakrishna Pillai
Mr. K. Sultan Mohideen

The original proposition of Sri M. Radhakrishna Pillai was then put to the meeting and declared carried.

No. 4.

Resolution No. 496|54 *dated* 3*rd August* 1954.

SUB:—Market—Dr. Mallaya Market—Closure of portion for use as Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 26-5-54 requesting for reasons stated, sanction to close the southern portion of Dr. Mallayya Market, Wall Tax Road, under Sec. 301 (4) of the M.C.M. Act, and to convert the closed portion for use as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Read proceedings of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 15-7-54 accepting the recommendations of the S. C. (Health).

This was sanctioned by the Council.

No. 5.

Resolution No. 490|54 dated 3*rd August* 1954.

SUB:—Conservancy—Mobile Conservancy Squads.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 15-3-54 stating that the sanction accorded for the mobile conser-

vancy squads working in the 1st and 2nd Ranges expires on 1-4-54 and requesting for reasons stated therein, sanction to continue the same as a permanent measure from 1-4-1954.

Read the following proceedings of the S. C. (H) dated 5-4-54.

"Commissioner's recommendation accepted." The Commissioner is requested to extend the service of the Mobile Conservancy Squad to the congested and market areas and in particular to ranges 3 and 4.

Read the proceedings of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 28-4-54 recommending for one year.

Read the proceedings of the Joint Conference of S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.) dated 27-5-54 accepting the recommendation of the S. C. (T. and F.).

The Council resolved to accept the decision of the Joint Conference of S. Cs. (Health) and (T. and F.).

No. 6.

Resolution No. 558|54 *dated 7th September* 1954.

SUB: — Planning Commission — Development Schemes — Not included in the Five Year Plan for which Central assistance may be available — Particulars called for by Government —Furnished—Matter reported to the S. Cs. and Council for information.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 6-5-54 stating that with reference to the State Government's Memorandum No. 5383 H, VI|54-4 Health dated 10-2-54 they were requested to meet as usual from their funds, Rs. 28.38 lakhs towards grants applied for the Corporation water supply schemes detailed therein, and to seek the aid of the Centre for the remaining amount of Rs. 54.48 lakhs in the shape of loans and adding that State Government have forwarded to the Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, Corporation's entire requirements of loans and grants for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of both the water supply and drainage schemes to be completed and the new works to be taken up during the above period and have requested Government of India to sanction the entire amount half as loan and half as grant to the Corporation of Madras.

Read the proceedings of the S. Cs. (W) and (T. and F.) dated 19-5-54 and 21-6-54 respectively recording the report.

This was recorded by the Council.

No. 7.

Resolution No. 525|54 dated *7th September* 1954.

SUB:—Corporation Dairy Farm—Starting of.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 28-4-54 detailing his scheme for the starting of a Corporation Dairy Farm as an adjunct to the proposed Theyagaroyanagar Area Sewage Farm at Arumbakkam and suggesting, that the Government of India may be approached for a loan of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for implementing the scheme.

Read the proceedings of the S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.) dated 27-5-54 and 21-6-54 respectively recommending acceptance of Commissioner's proposals.

The Council resolved to accept the Commissioner's proposals.

No. 8.

Resolution No. 531|54 *dated 7th September* 1954.

SUB:—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—Reorganisation and expansion—proposals.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 2-10-53 placing for approval, proposals detailed therein for the reorganisation and expansion of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres with particulars of the financial commitment involved and adding that after approval of the proposals, the actual requirements of staff for each year consequent on the expansion of the scheme will be examined every year and separate sanction of the Standing Committees and the Council obtained.

Read the following proceedings of the S. C. (H) dated 3-11-53:—

"Commissioner's proposals for the expansion and reorganisation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, approved."

Read the following proceedings of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 6-4-54:—

"In view of the financial stringency of the Corporation, the proposal may be deferred."

Read the Commissioner's note dated 21-5-54 placing his remarks on the decision of the S. C. (T. and F.) dated 6-4-54 to defer the proposals for expansion and reorganisation of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and requesting the Joint Conference of the S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.) to examine the question in all respect and take a decision on the following points:—

(1) Whether the scheme should not be proceeded with to the extent to which funds are available; and

(2) if not whether the building work in Ayanavaram and Saidapet should be stopped.

Read the proceedings of the Joint Conference of S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.) dated 6-8-54 accepting Health Committee's recommendation.

The Council decided to accept the resolution of the Joint Conference of S. Cs. (H) and (T. and F.).

No. 9.

Resolution No. 516|54.

SUB:—Malaria control.

Read the Commissioner's note dated 16-9-54 requesting Council's approval (1) for the acceptance of the proposals of the Director of Public Health in connection with the extension of the National Malaria Control Programme to the Madras City (2) for incurring expenditure both recurring and non-recurring in this behalf, as detailed therein, and (3) for the creation of the posts required in this connection as detailed therein.

This was approved by the Council.

No. 10.

Resolution No. 125|55 *dated 1st February* 1955.

SUB:—Flying of the Worshipful Mayor's Flag over the Ripon Buildings.

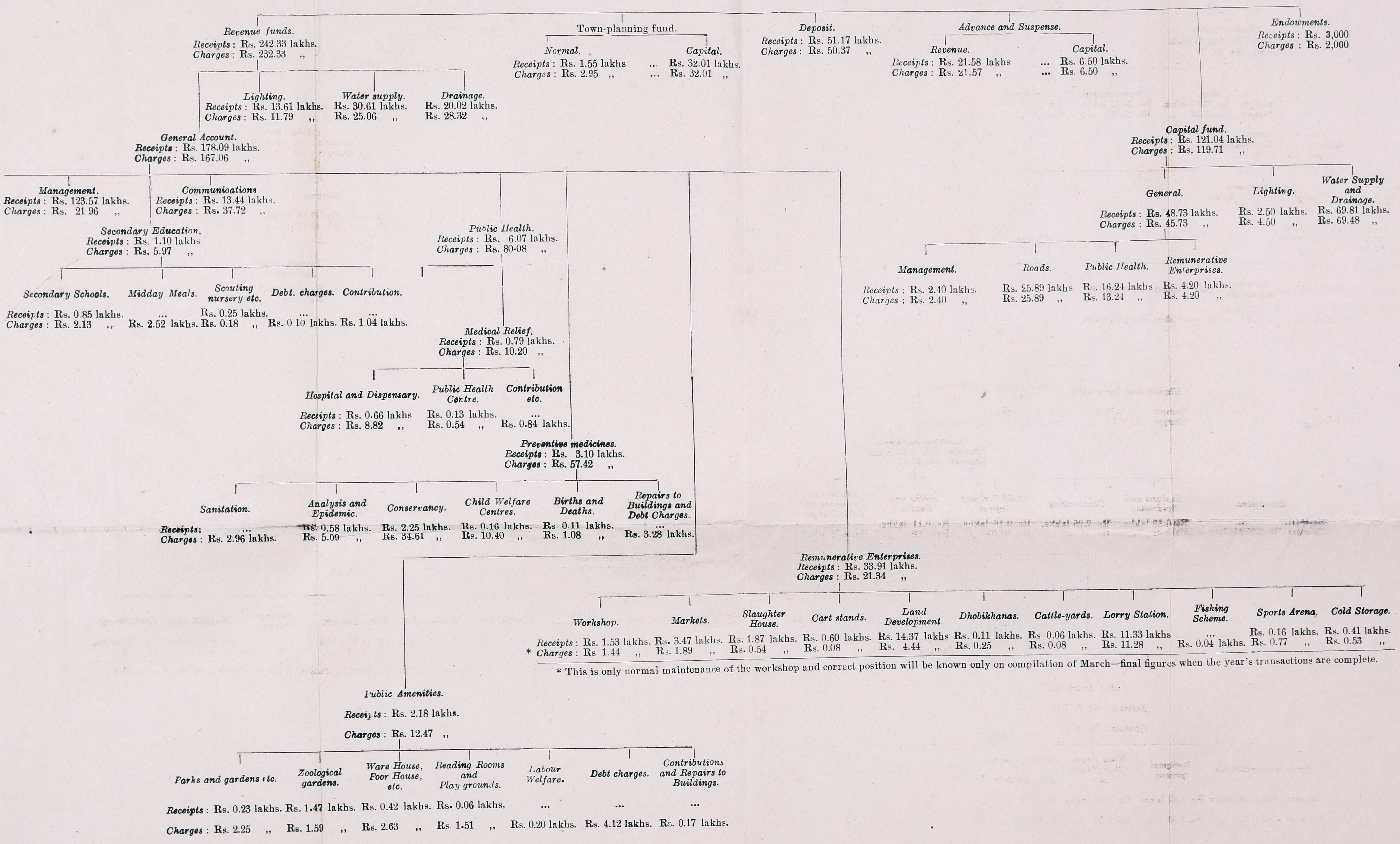
Read the Commissioner's note dated 28-1-55 regarding flying of the Worshipful Mayor's flag over the Ripon Buildings.

This was recorded by the Council.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

COMMISSIONER'S

Budget 1955–56—Explanatory Chart



Budget 1955-56

As presented by the Standing Committeo (Taxation and Finance)

The following Comparative Statement will show at a glance the Commissioner's Budget and the Budget as presented by the Standing Committee (Taxation and Finance.)

		Commissioner's Budget.	Standing Committee's Budget.
		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	—10,07,550	— 8,37,550
Receipts	...	2,42,32,530	2,44,72,330
Total	...	2,32,24,980	2,36,34,780
Charges	...	2,32,23,300	2,38,68,300
Closing balance	..	+ 1,680	— 2,33,520

The Standing Committee (Taxation and Finance) while considering the Commissioner's Budget took additional credit under the following items of Revenue in the Budget for 1955-56 :—

		Rs.
Property tax (excluding Edn. tax)	...	1,62,800
Entertainment tax	...	1,00,000
Advertisement tax	...	52,000
Zoo fees	...	5,000
Cart stands	...	10,000
Slaughter House fees	...	25,000
Cold Storage—Charges	...	5,000
Collection for excess water	...	25,000
Meter rent	...	5,000
Total	...	3,89,800

In view of the actual income realised under Entertainment tax and Meter rent during 1954-55 the Committee took additional credit of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively under the above 2 items of Revenue in the Revised Estimate for 1954-55.

The additional income of Rs. 2,00,000 anticipated under Profession tax in the Commissioner's Budget in view of the proposal to levy profession tax at enhanced rates was reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 as the Committee was not in favour of any enhancement of Profession tax.

The Committee has made provisions in the Budget 1955–56 for the following non-recurring works :—

		Rs.
1.	For improvements of a special nature in all the 50 divisions ..	1,00,000
2.	For improvements of interior roads in all the 50 divisions ...	2,00,000
3.	For opening of new Child Welfare Centres ...	25,000
4.	For improvements and opening of Play grounds ...	50,000
5.	For laying pipes for Water Supply in the several divisions and for additional Public Fountains ...	1,00,000
6.	For improvements of Street Lighting in all the 50 divisions ...	1,00,000
7.	For drainage works such as covering drains, storm water drains, etc. ...	45,000

The statutory minimum balance of Rs. 1,50,000 could not be provided for as, in spite of the careful survey on the receipt side and pruning of expenditure to the barest extent necessary, the budget as framed by the Committee is anticipated to close with a small deficit of **Rs. 2·34 lakhs.**

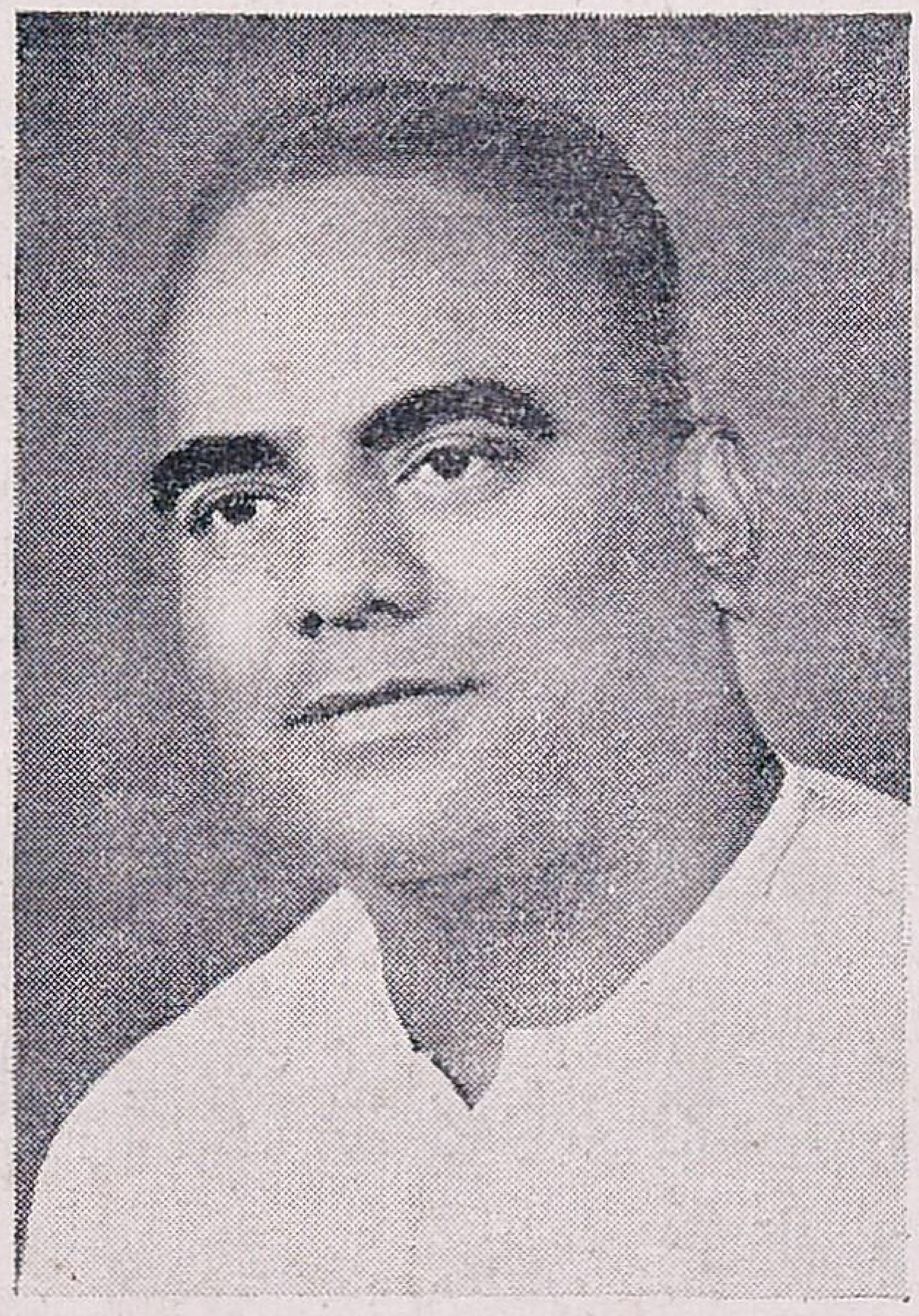
MADRAS CITY

BY

SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU—(EX-MAYOR.)

Lovers' Path

The City of Madras is in latitude 13°5 N., Long., 80°·17′°E. The area included within the municipal boundary limits is fifty square miles, the extreme length of the city from north to south is about 10 miles, the greatest breadth at any one point about 6 miles. The city presents in the foreground a



Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu

magnificent line of noble edifices on a level sandy shore made pleasing to the eye by green clumbs of trees at intervals. "It is without exception, the prettiest place I ever saw", wrote Mrs. Kindersley, a young and adventurous lady, who travelled alone to India to meet her husband in 1765

The Madras Beach which is the cynosure of all, is divided by the Fort St. George fortification and Military Zone into two big divisions. The North Beach is the busiest portion of the City. The Madras Harbour and its works and the premises of Oil Companies cover even the sands. The Marina on the South Beach is a creation of the Governor, Sir. M. E. Grant Duff, who himself described it as "one of the most beautiful promenades in the world". It runs along the sea front up to San Thome.

The Lovers' Path along the sea front is vested with the Government P.W.D. and the footpath is vested with Corporation of Madras which has concreted the entire length of the footpath for the convenience of the pedestrians to walk. It is my earnest desire that the entire Marina should be vested with the Corporation so that the entire area including Lovers' Path will be made more sanitary and pleasant to suit the convenience of all those that resort to Marina for relaxation in the evenings, both young and old.

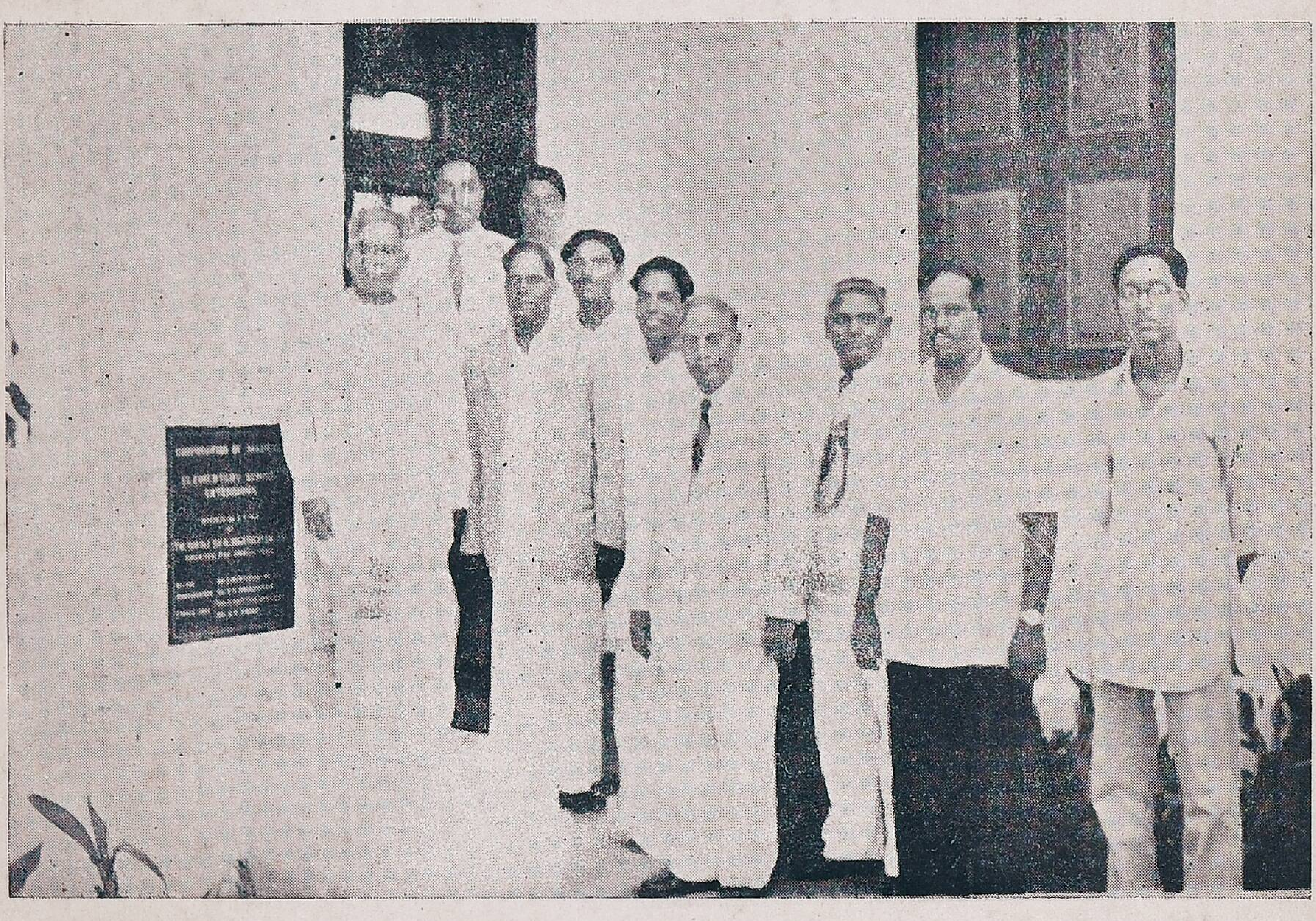
In the evening the Marina sea-shore is the resort of thousands of men, women and children who go there to enjoy the open and gracing air and the many beautiful sights that meet the eye. At this time the sea-shore, which

is not so crowded during the rest of the day is full of bustle and activity. This continues till half past seven in the night when the throng begins to fall off and after sometime it becomes quite lonely except for a stray person here and there. It is a pleasant and joyous scene when hundreds of cars are parked on the road near the sea shore along the Marina especially at the time when mercury discharge lamps are switched on. That scene at that hour when even lovers and young married couple are walking on the path assigned to them, expressing out each to the other is a thing of joy which is beauty for ever.

Out in the sea fishing-smacks and big cargo-boats are visible. Some are returning to shore with their catch, lightly skimming over the water with sails unfurled like so many sea-gulls, while others are sailing out to sea casting out their nets as they proceed. There is a continuous stream of fishermen to and from the boats engaged in unloading their 'cargo' so to say.

On the dry sand high up on the beach are groups of children playing at castle-building or busy crab-hunting. Others more advanced in age are to be seen on the sand, some sitting in knots and enjoying the pleasures of a friendly conversation, some reclining and poring over some interesting book. Vendors of confection, ice - cream, pal - gova, cashewnuts, peas and groundnuts, and other eatables and sellers of cheap gew-gaws can be seen plying a brisk trade. The beach is filled with clusters of boys and men flying kites or playing some indigenous game. Well-groomed gentlemen and ladies and children picturesquely attired in a multitude of patterns and colours can be seen walking up and down the beach singly or in pairs, taking their evening constitutional. A walk on the Marina on a moonlit night is particularly delightful. Even the most worried and grief-stricken heart can have at least a short respite from sorrow and worry and enjoy a little peace on the sea-shore at the Marina on a moon-lit night.

H. E. Shri Sri Prakasa, Governer of Madras, Opening the new School Building at Mint Street on 10-9-54
(The Worshipful Mayor, Deputy Mayor Sri P. E. Raghava Chetty, Divisional Councillor, with the Commissioner.)



Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Opening the New Building for Corporation Girls' School at Tiruvothiyur High Road on 4-11-54.

CIVIC EXTENSION SERVICE

BY

SRI T. CHENGALVARAYAN—(Ex-Mayor)

In the democratic design, it has become increasingly important that people must be associated with all public works. The Five Year Plan envisages the peoples participation in every sector of its operation. In fact wherever the enthusiasm of the people was stirred, wherever their energies were canalised and wherever their participation was enlisted, the Plan was successful and speedy. This great realisation of the immeasurable potentialities of the people has brought about immense possibilities of organised and co-ordinated endeavour. The departmental mind is not easily reconciling itself with such stupendous sociological upheaval. But in some cases progressive and patriotic sections of officialdom have come to realise the importance, if not the utter indispensibility of people's participation. The several community projects and the National Extension Services have demonstrated beyond any doubt or dispute, how programmes of ameliorative measures succeed.

The Corporation of Madras more than any other body carries on a gigantic scheme of several ameliorative measures. It is no doubt true that the Corporation works through well organised and wide spread agencies. The farthest end of the City is touched though not reached by the services of the Corporation. But at the same time, it cannot be denied that the entire services of the Corporation could not meet the entire needs of the City and citizens. This is one aspect of the dificiency of the Corporation which is inherent in the very mechanics of its administration.

There is yet another aspect of the services rendered by the Corporation staff especially the vast out door servants. They are discharging their duties only during specified hours. The corporate life of the City is not animated only during those periods of service. The corporate life is continuous and it is not bereft of any municipal service after the working hours. For example the conservancy and cleansing could only be done by the best intentions in the world in the morning and evening. The rest of the day is uncared for. There must be certain other agency which can take up the work during the off hours.

A third problem also presents itself. There are many municipal problems which by their nature and extent require active co-operation of the people. On all occasions, appeals are passionately made for people's co-operation. Civic conscience is stirred on such occasions. It has been the remorseful recollection that the civic conscience again falls into deep slumber only to be awakened by some Mayoral appeal. Such a sporadic attempt to stir the people into active co-operation must be replaced by an organised co-ordinated endeavour. The cleansing campaigns, the wise use of water, the discrete handling of municipal properties, the gentle supervision of municipal services, the public attention upon schools, the detection of infection, the prevention diseases, the checking of nuisances, the prompt payment of taxes and rates all these and many more of the municipal matters can well be accomplished if

there is some sort of co-ordinating agency with Corporation authorities.

For a long time, I have been considering about the best method of such peoples participation in the municipal services. The concept of National Extension Services serves as a precept Corporation services. I suggest the organisation of civic extension services on the lines of National Extension Services with suitable modifications.

I am afraid that the divisional Councillor's role is not fully appreciated. He is considered only as the fortunate person who succeeds in an election and after the election his role is not yet realised. I insist that the Divisional Councillors assume greater and larger role in the entire set up of the Corporation services. He is the leader of the division, having come on the crest of popular support and selection. Many people in the division know him, respect him, admire him, for his spirit of public service. Such an unique position in a democratic set up must not be allowed to be dimmed or diminished. He leadership at the time of the election must be harnessed to more purposeful endeavour. I appeal to my fellow members to realise their democratic distinction and dignity.

Each division must be taken as an unit for the civic extension service. The Divisional Councillor will be the Director so to say of the Extension Service in his division. All the municipal staff must be linked to his Directorate. It does not mean that the Divisional Councillor becomes the bombastic boss of the municipal services. That is not the idea and certainly not the ideal. The several lower grade staff in the division have no superior and supervising officers in the division. There have been complaints about their slackness and indifference. The hierarchy of officers makes it impossible for any immediate check up. The extension service that I propose should be able to supply this lack of supervision and guidance.

The Divisional Councillor should in his turn look up to the people in his division. There must be several social organisations, youth organisations and the like. He must link up all these bodies into one municipal service corps. He has to group them under various heads. Conservancy, education, prevention, supervision and the group in its turn must be linked to the respective municipal services. I will take up one aspect for illustrating my scheme. The work of conservancy is the most important of all municipal services. Every division will have a conservancy supervisor, with other lower grade staff, lorries, carts and the other requisites and perquisites for cleansing. The conservancy group will be linked with the entire conservancy staff and the whole unit will work in unity. The members

of the conservancy group may be drawn as one representative from the street. The representative need only be on the street at the time of the municipal services.

If there is slackness, he can first stir them with gentle persuasion and if necessary a mild admonition. If the strength of the services is not enough, he can call the street volunteers to join and make the street as clean as a glass. Every house will be participating in this scheme. The houses will be clean; the street will be clean ; the division will be clean; the city will be clean.

I can only illustrate my scheme. The same plan may be applied to education. The attendance will be more, the teaching will be perfect, there will be perfect blending of the departmental work with citizens concern.

I do not plead for the whole sale introduction of this scheme of civic extension services. I suggest that certain typical divisions are first taken up as project areas and the scheme tried. I have no doubt that the scheme would be successful. Nothing succeeds like success.

LAW AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

BY

(Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon, Judge, Madras High Court)

As matters stand at present, every Municipality in India is the creation of a Statute, though the origin of

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon

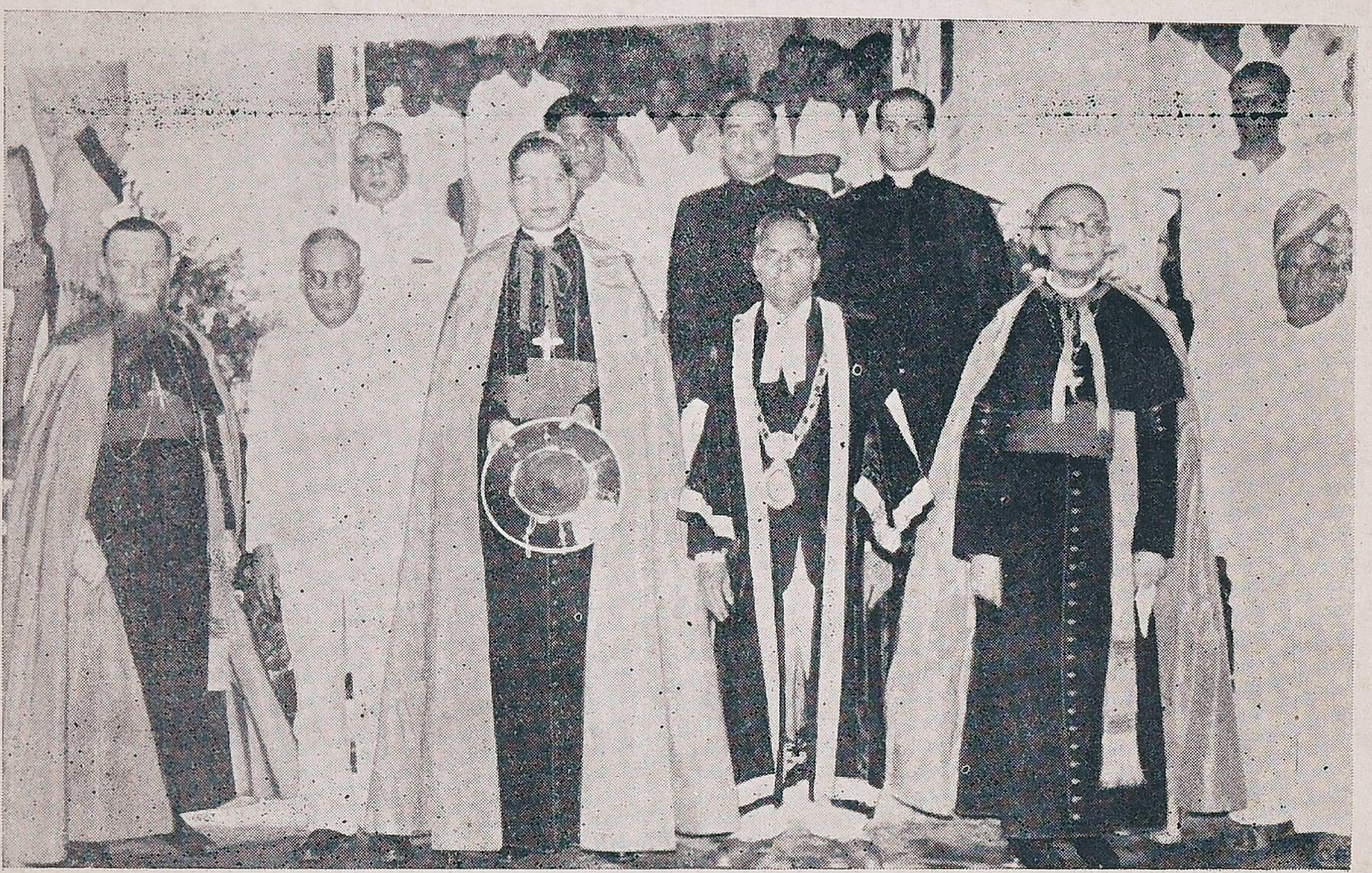
many of the Municipal Councils and Boroughs in England was due to Royal Charter. Even in those Charters, the powers and functions of the Municipalities were defined and crystallised behind so that there was no difficulty in finding out within the ambit of the Charter the functions and duties of each.

Though the structure and constitution of a municipality, as we know it to-day, may be of recent growth, the foundation had been well and truly laid thousands of years ago in our country. In all the countries inhabited by the Aryan Race, local governing institutions have been in existence though modern research has not been able to ascertain with exactitude its genesis. A study of the Vedas will reveal the existence of ancient communities well planned and homogeneous in our country; so also do we find much later in point of time, systems among the Tutanic, Slovanic and Celtic Races, corresponding to the village system in India.

Probably the nearest resemblance to a modern municipality may be found in the "City State" of ancient Greeks. "The City State was an organisation formed by people of the most part descended from the same stock, all worshipping the same Gods which were peculiar to the particular State." But those States were organised in a manner suitable for attack and defence that which no municipality of modern times has. It may, therefore, be that what was originally a homogeneous community with a Government of its own, owing to political causes has now been reduced to an institution as it were for catering to the civic needs of its population.

Thus we see that in every well organised and properly conducted municipality there is a miniature structure of State Government, several departments of which being run on similar lines as the Department of a State is managed. One thing

Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar Chief Minister, Opening the Child Welfare Centre
in Bharathi Road, Perambur on 1-10-54.



Civic Reception to Cardinal Gracias on 16-10-54.

which differentiates between a democratic state and an elected municipal body is that in the former even to-day in spite of comprehensive legislation there is much that is based on common or customary law. But so far as a Municipality is concerned, it is not possible to deviate from what the Statute or the Charter enunciates and lays down. This is a basic and essential difference: Whereas it is possible for a Parliament or State Assembly to make laws in conformity with the constitution if there be any on which a country's Government is based, a Municipality cannot make changes in the Laws which govern it by itself. It is therefore essential that every Municipality must act strictly and purely within its Laws and Regulations; that does not mean that such Laws and Regulations are immutable or draconian in character. In many respects a certain amount of elasticity and latitude will have to be allowed in the administration. What is to be borne in mind is that though Acts and Regulations of a Municipality have to be strictly followed, it does not mean that the letter of the Statute is to be preferred to the spirit of it. This is the case especially when one has to deal with the Regulations regarding Housing and Public Health. Instances are plenty where if a Regulation or a Section is followed without deviation, hardship and suffering may accrue to the citizen concerned. In such a case law does not require that the hardship of the individuals should be subordinated to the administration of the law; that is where the Laws of a Municipality differ from other Municipal Laws.

BLACK TOWN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

BY

HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE W. S. KRISHNASAMI NAIDU

The Black Town according to an account of Madras by Salmon who visited Madras in about 1700, shows that the Town was built in the form of a square $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference being surrounded by a brick wall 17 feet with bastions, with a river on the west and the sea on the East. From his description one might note the planning of the lay out was well thought out. He refers to the houses where a little square left in the middle which is the Court yard, which is a useful part of the Madras type of houses permitting of ventilation into the house especially in view of there being no space left out between one house and the other. The existence of open space in the middle of the house, serves the purpose of ventilating the house properly and in the present day construction the Courtyard is invariably omitted, which is not conducive to the health of the inhabitants of a house which has no compound. Avenue trees which once existed in Madras have all now disappeared probably due to the exigencies of traffic control. The advantage of having avenue trees in a hot country like ours cannot be gainsaid. The means of locomotion then for the better sort of people is described by Lockeyar as by "Palanquins carried by six or eight coolies whose hire not far from the town is 3 pence per day each; but they are paid more on long journeys. Coaches or carriages were also available in abundance, the horses being imported mostly from Persia."

The greater part of old Black Town was seriously affected by the French invasion of Madras in about 1746. The Black Town walls were damaged and most of the houses were demolished. Consequently, after repudiation of the Treaty the walls of the Black Town were rearmed. Several buildings that existed prior to the invasion disappeared during the French invasion and it is seen that one half or almost all the places to the north of the rampart within the Fort St. George was razed to the ground. The Muthialpet and Peddunaickenpet, however, continued to exist. In Peddunaickenpet the temple of Sri Ekambareswarar, which is described (Egam-Isprah-Pagoda) in Mint Street, as also the Jewish cemetery which was at the end of the Mint Street remained. There was a second French invasion of Madras in 1758; the French entered Black Town via Vepery on 14th August 1758 and going into Peddunaickenpet through the present Devaraja Mudali Street. The French flag was hoisted on the Armenian Church and there was a fight between Lally's regiment and the English, and the French took their shelter in the Thambu Chetty Street over the old Thambu Chetty's house and the temple in Thambu Chetty Street i.e., the Temple of Sri

'Malleswarar Temple' became therefore, the Headquarters of the French troops under General Lally. After the rendition of the Madras to the British by the French under the Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle on 7th October 1748, steps were taken to rehabilitate Madras and fortifications were proposed for Black Town.

It will be interesting to know the cost of living at Madras in 1754 for a British servant to enable him to live comfortably, and owning a palanquin, and a horse was estimated at about Rs. 300 per month and that afforded a life of luxury including the cost of liquor, house rent, cook, and servants, besides washing, barbers and other charges.

There was a hospital within the Fort which after the rendition of Madras in 1748 became very crowded and for want of space the hospital was transferred to Peddunaickenpet and in 1753 certain houses were hired in Peddunaickenpet for the purpose and were refitted. The hospital that was founded in 1753 was situated in Peddunaickenpet and not at its present site of the General Hospital and the legend that General Hospital was founded in 1753 and situated at its present site is a little misleading. There was a hospital at its present site only in 1758, and that too was transferred to Muthialpet where it remained for several years. In 1756 the Wallajah Bridge was constructed at a cost of 18000|- pagodas, a pagoda equivalent to three rupees eight annas. It was named Wallajah Bridge after the name of the Fort Gate to which it gave access.

The old Perumal Pagoda in Esplanade was demolished prior to Count Laly's invasion in 1758, and a bastion was constructed to safeguard the Black Town. Extensive preparations for the Black Town were made before the seige of Madras by the French. The seige of Madras was made by the French for 67 days, and after vigorously bombarding the Fort for 46 days the French hastenedly retreated and the Black Town was saved from destruction. The Peddunaick or Poligar of Madras died during the seige of Madras and the office was not filled up for some years during which period the supply guards were substituted for the Poligars watchmen and Punguri Angappa Naick was appointed as Poligar.

One of the problems that confronted the Company at Fort St. George regarding the administration of Black Town was about the frequent caste disputes that arose between the two sections of the Hindu community resident in Black Town. They were called the Right Hand and left Hand castes. The Komatis or the Telugu Vysias and certain others forming the Right Hand and the Beri Chettiyars and others forming the Left Hand castes.

Again in 1717 there was a recurrence of these troubles and the dispute was about the Chintadry Pillayar Temple situated near Chennai Kesava and Chennai Malliswarar Temples in Devaraja Mudali Street. and for sometime that temple was closed until the differences were settled.

There was again a serious caste dispute in Black Town between the

Right Hand and Left Hand castes which culminated in unusual violence which broke out and continued for a number of months necessitating the ordering of the troops by the Governor to quell the rioting. The situation seemed so grave that the Right hand caste fled to Santhome in August 1707. Then Governor Pitt summoned the Heads of the two castes and shut them in a room to adjust the disputes, a peculiar way of putting the contending parties face to face to discuss the differences which some time yields fruitful result. We have come across of such instances in courts where some of the Judges allow the two contending parties to sit together in a room to discuss their differences so that a compromise may possibly be arrived at. Eventually, the two contending parties came to an agreement that Peddunaickenpet to be appropriated to the Right Hand castes and the Left Hand should be given Muthialpet exclusively. As regards the Boatmen, lascars and fishermen they were allowed to live by the seaside. The representatives of the Right Hand and Left Hand castes then entered into an agreement to behave peacefully. Consequent on this agreement some houses and certain streets in Peddunaickenpet were allowed to be used by the Left Hand castes which was enclosed in a square, that is, that portion of Park Town which lies to the south of the existing Sri Chennakesava Perumal and Chennai Malliswarar Temple and east of the Mint Street. Again, there was caste trouble between the Right Hand and Left Hand castes which required interference of the soldiers sent by the Company; the leading members of each caste were confined in the Fort St. George. The dispute arose about a part of Black Town levelled by the French while the Right Hand castes represented by Tulasingham Chetty desired to restore the original streets with the restrictions of the right of passage on the left hand caste and the allotment of certain houses in Katchalee Pagoda Street that is now in Armenian Street in Muthialpet. The Katchallee Temple is said to have been built in 1725. The houses in Armenian Street which were taken by the Dancing Girls were directed to be restored to the Brahmins. The Left hand castes represented by Chinna Veeranna desired that the demolished part of the Black Town might be left common ground. Certain decisions were taken by the Fort St. George and a road 49 feet broad was allowed common to both parties to enable access to White Town within the Fort. The request of the dancing girls to remain in the houses in the Katchallee Pagoda Street, which were occupied by them 20 years previously, was allowed.

In 1762 a grant of ground was made to the Hindus for building the Temple in the place of the Old Perumal Pagoda which was demolished during the French invasion. A resolution of the Fort St. George dated 17th February 1762, the site in Gengu Ramiah Street where now the Chenna Kesava and Chennai Malliswarar Temples are situated was granted and a number of houses had to be acquired for which the Company allotted 565¼ pagodas and 23994 Sq. feet of land was the ground acquired. Manali Muthukrishna Mudali was the Dubash of Governor Pigot. He is stated to have built at his own cost

the said two temples and the Government also contributed its share. The Government advanced a sum of 1173 pagodas while Manali Muthukrishna Mudali contributed 5202 pagodas and with subscriptions from the local inhabitans the two temples were constructed at a cost of 15650 pagodas and the temples were completed by 1780. The Old Perumal pagoda or temple which was demolished, was on the site where the present High Court is located. The description of the old Temple was given by Dr. Friar who visited the Perumal Temple or the Great Pagoda which was demolished in 1757. In giving a description of the construction of the building, in particular, he mentions the obscene images appearing as part of the sculptural work. He observes that the work is "inimitable durable, but admitting neither light or air more than what the lamps always burning or by open funnels above suffered to ventilate supported by slender straight and round pillars and on the walls of good sculpture were obscene images where Aretine might have furnished his fancy for his bawdy postures."

The Malliswara Temple which is in Muthialpet now in Linghi Chetty Street, is another temple which existed and mentioned in a document of 1652 as Mallikarjuna Old Pagoda. The present Sri Ekambareswarar Temple in Mint Street in Park Town was called the Allingal's Pagoda built by one Allangatha Pillai who was a company's merchant. Mint Street was then called the Washing Street, as it was a street where calicowashers lived and had their industry. The temple popularly known as Bairagimatam Temple which is situated between Mint Street and China Bazaar Road owes its origin to one Kitti Narayanan, son of the Chief Merchant Timmanna. In Pitt's map it is mentioned as Lorraine's Pagoda and it is mentioned as being in Elephant Street, which is now the continuation of the China Bazaar Road. 'Lorraine' may be a corrupted term for 'Narayanan' and the presiding deity in this temple is that of Lord Venkateswara or Sri Narayana. The idea of state control of funds is not new as even then a member of the Council Mr. Jordon wanted the temples to submit their accounts to the scrutiny of the Company.

In Washing Street, now the Mint Street, at the Southern end, the Jews had their burial places and it was maintained as a memorial enclosed by walls with a tablet indicating that it was the Jews burial place until very recently it has been converted into a park and the tablet which is placed there, is unfortunately missing. The Elephant Gate Road owes its origin to the garden called the Elephant Garden and the Road running west from that garden is named as Elephant Gate Street which is parallel to China Bazaar Road to its north.

Attempts were made to further strengthen the defences of the Black Town after the last invasion of the French and on the West of the Black Town, the Black Town wall was constructed the situation of the wall being to the west of the present Wall Tax Road. It will be interesting to know how the road came to be known as Wall Tax Road. It arose out of a proposal to tax the inhabitants for construction of this wall but on

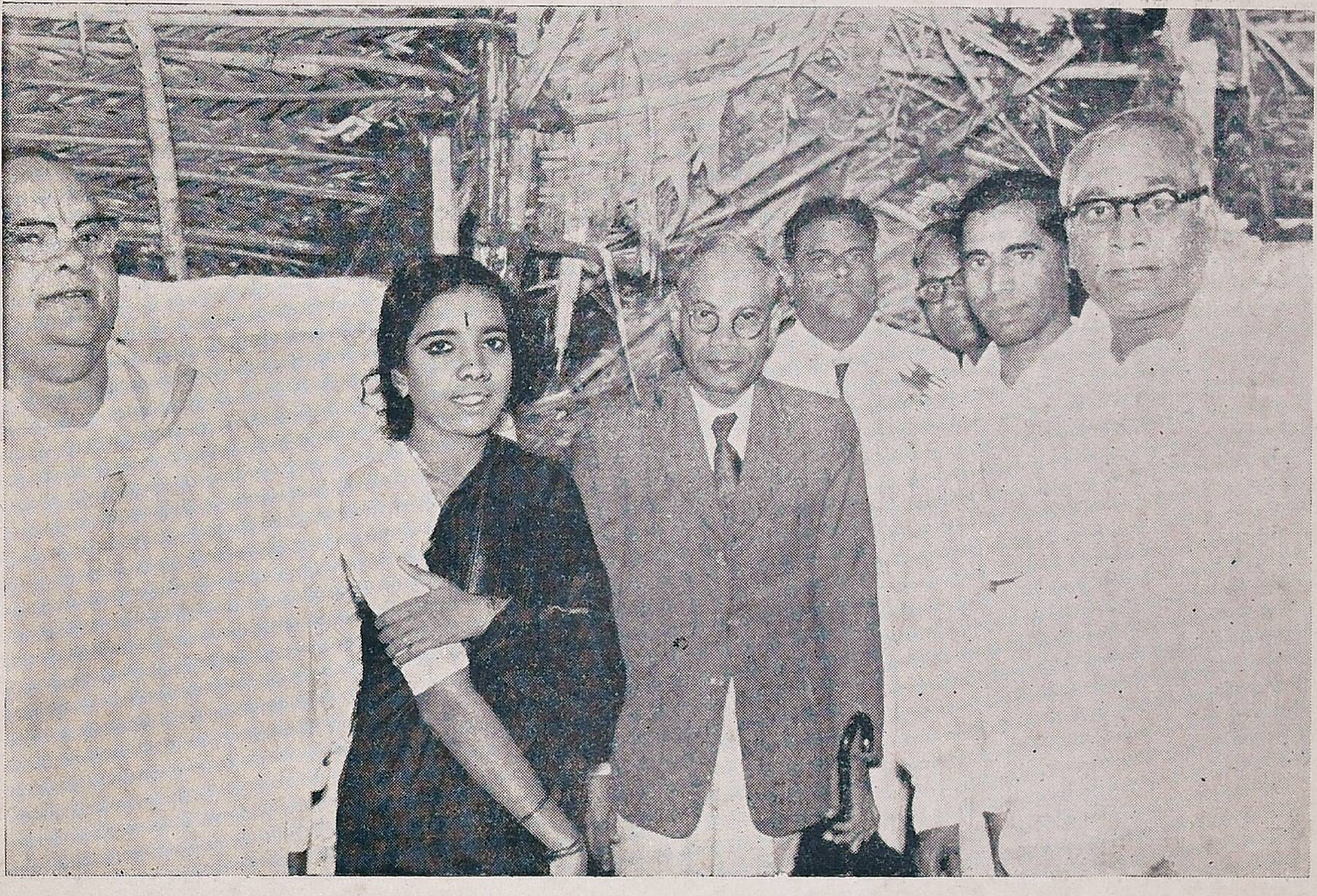
obtaining the opinion of Sayer, the Company's standing Counsel at Bengal, the Company did not think it safe to collect the taxes without special instructions from Home. A number of encroachments from private buildings came to be noticed mainly in Black Town and a Superintendent of lands was appointed to take particular and distinct account of every lot of ground within the town and limits aforesaid specifying the name and the present and former proprietors of each, the quantity of ground in each lot, the nature and application of it, with the buildings thereon the date and number of the choultry bill or bills of sale or such other deeds or proofs as to authenticate the right of possession dated 23-9-1771.

It was at this period that Warren Hastings was a member of the Council of Fort St. George and during his time a survey was made as to procure all textiles for export. He appointed Gumasthas to go round the country, personally meet the weavers in charge of looms, paid advances to them in material and money and thus collected the textiles. The previous system being that a number of Company's merchants purchased through brokers. Now a direct contact was established with the weavers to whom advances were made and this system proved satisfactory.

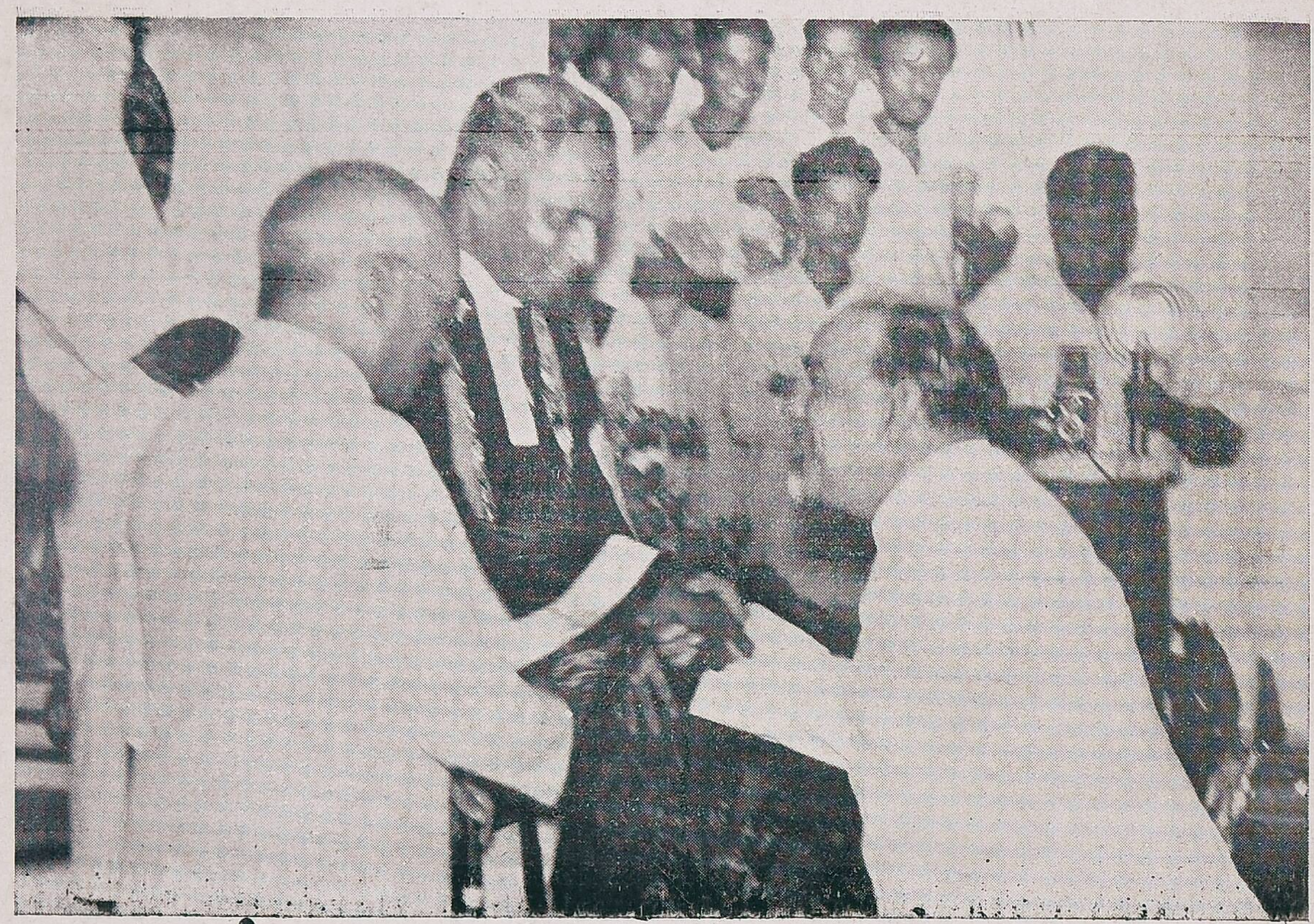
In 1770 a Board of Police was constituted during the Governorship of Joseph Dupre. Some improvements were effected to the roads within the Fort in White Town where the roads were directed to be paved with brick, rubbish and lighting public lamps were erected before all houses and public buildings of the Fort. The Board of Police was constituted by Dupre and it took up the work of not organising the Police force for maintaining law and order, but was in General administration and did among others the fixing up of the wages of servants providing for supply of food stuffs and lighting of streets and other duties. The Police Board was dissolved after a year of its existence and from the proceedings of the Board of Police in 1770 it is found that a public market was resolved to be erected upon the Beach to the Southward of the Fort between the sea and the river to consist of three separate sheds of Palmyra trees with a covering of thatch one for flesh, one for fish and the third for greens, fruit, and other articles of provisions and that the engineer be directed to set about them immediately.

The survey of Madras Esplanade was made and instructions were given to set up the boundary stones which consisted of masonry oblague about 15 feet height built into a square base with tablet of Black stone inscribed of Esplanade dated 1-1-1773. These four of the stones continued to be seen in China Bazaar, one at Parry's Corner, one at Kondi Chetty Street, one at Stringer's Street and one at Badriah Street.

(To be continued)



Opening of a Corporation Slum School at Poonthottam, Mylapore on 10-12-54. Sri Varadappa Chetty Da, Councillor, Srimathi T. N. Anantanayaki and Sri T. Chengalvarayan with the Commissioner.



Civic Reception to Sirdar K. M. Panikkar on 4-10-54.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

BY

MR. J. P. L. SHENOY, I.C.S. (RETD.) BAR-AT-LAW.

With the introduction of adult franchise, the various Municipalities in India, are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the numerous

Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy

and varied requirements of the citizens. The Property Tax has already reached the highest possible level, and any further increase in taxation will only discourage construction of new buildings. The sources of Municipal finance are inelastic whereas the Municipality is increasingly called upon to spend large sums on various ameliorative measures.

Municipalities cannot expect much help from either the State Government or the Central Government, which have their own vast obligations to the public. It is therefore essential that all Municipalities should carefully scrutinise their Budget and cut out expenditure on all items that are not strictly the responsibility of the Municipalities. Expenditure on Secondary Education and College Education is definitely outside the province of Municipal expenditure; these are State liabilities and should be discharged by the State and not by the Municipality. The Bombay Municipality runs a Medical College and Hospital from its slender Municipal Finance, and any move to curtail these activities is strongly opposed by Municipal Councillors, as it may mean loss of power and patronage. Similarly the Madras Corporation runs 2 High Schools and an Infectious Diseases' Hospital which should be handed over to the State Government.

If expenditure on these extraneous items is saved, the money thus made available could be better utilised in discharging the primary obligations of the Municipality in the improvement of Sanitation, Public Health and public amenities.

Even after rigorously excluding expenditure on such unnecessary items, Municipal Finance would still be inadequate to dicharge the most elementary obligations to the ever increasing population. It is therefore essential for Municipalities to run public utilities, e.g the City transport service, the

distribution of electric supply within the Municipal limits at reasonable cost and also the supply of good pasteurised milk at reasonable cost, to the citizens. The Aerey Milk Colony in not only a success financially, but it has helped to irradicate insanitary cattle sheds which were formerly within City limits. Madras would do well to copy the example of the Bombay Milk Colony.

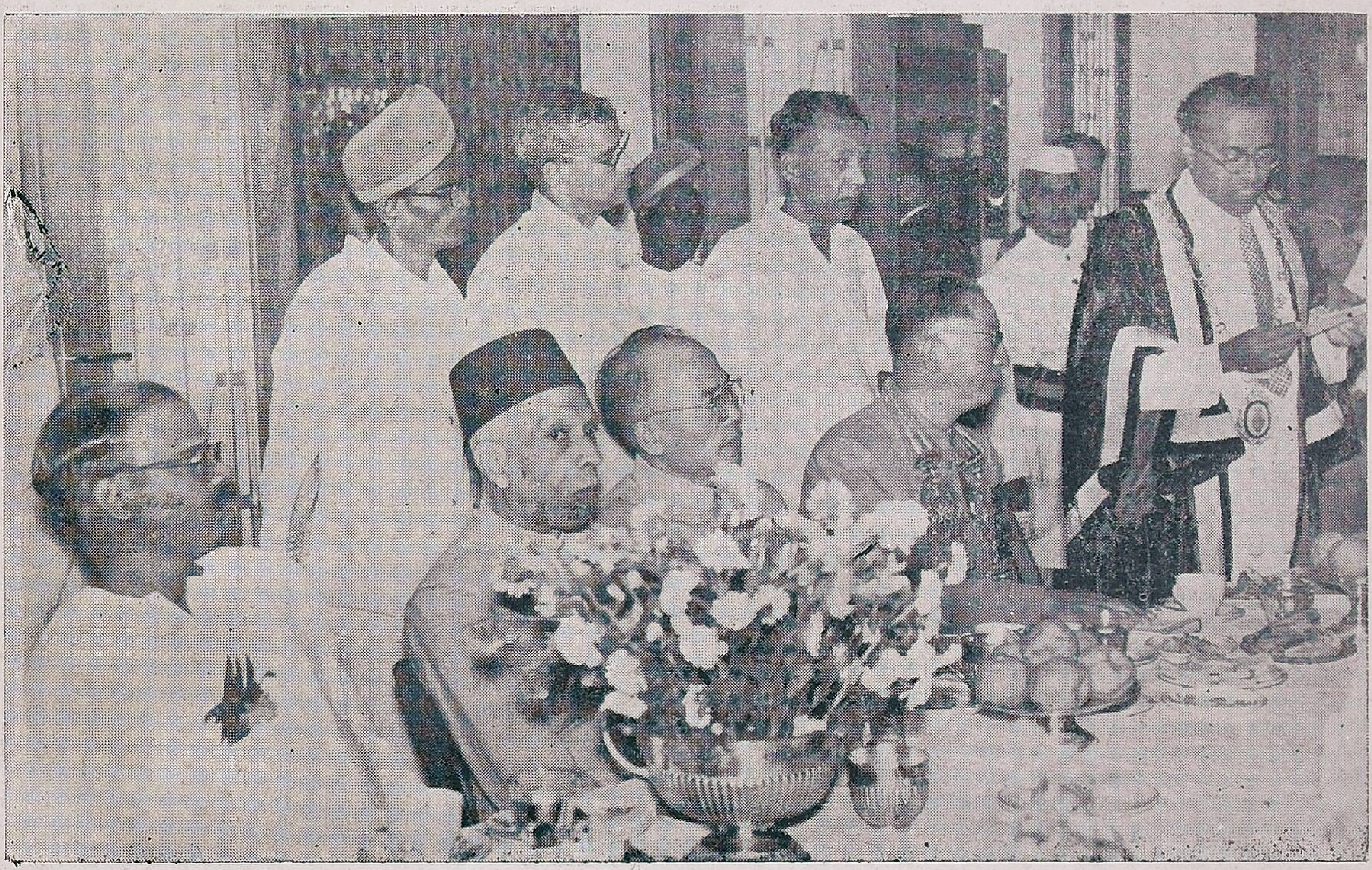
Bombay's electric supply and transport service has been responsible for bringing into Municipal Coffers an extra sum of Rs. 40,00,000 per annum after providing for depreciation as well as the expansion of the Bus fleet and electric supply. The establishment of a Municipal Bank on the model of the Birmingham Municipal Bank would also help to increase the financial resources of the Municipalities and ease their ways and means problems.

At present the entire sewage of the City is discharged into the Sea and the valuable manurial content of the Sewage is allowed to go to waste. Large Municipal sewage farms for curing sewage and for growing Grass or other crops or the conversion of raw Sewage into manure would bring in substantial revenue apart from utilising scarce manure, which this poor country can ill-afford to throw into the Sea.

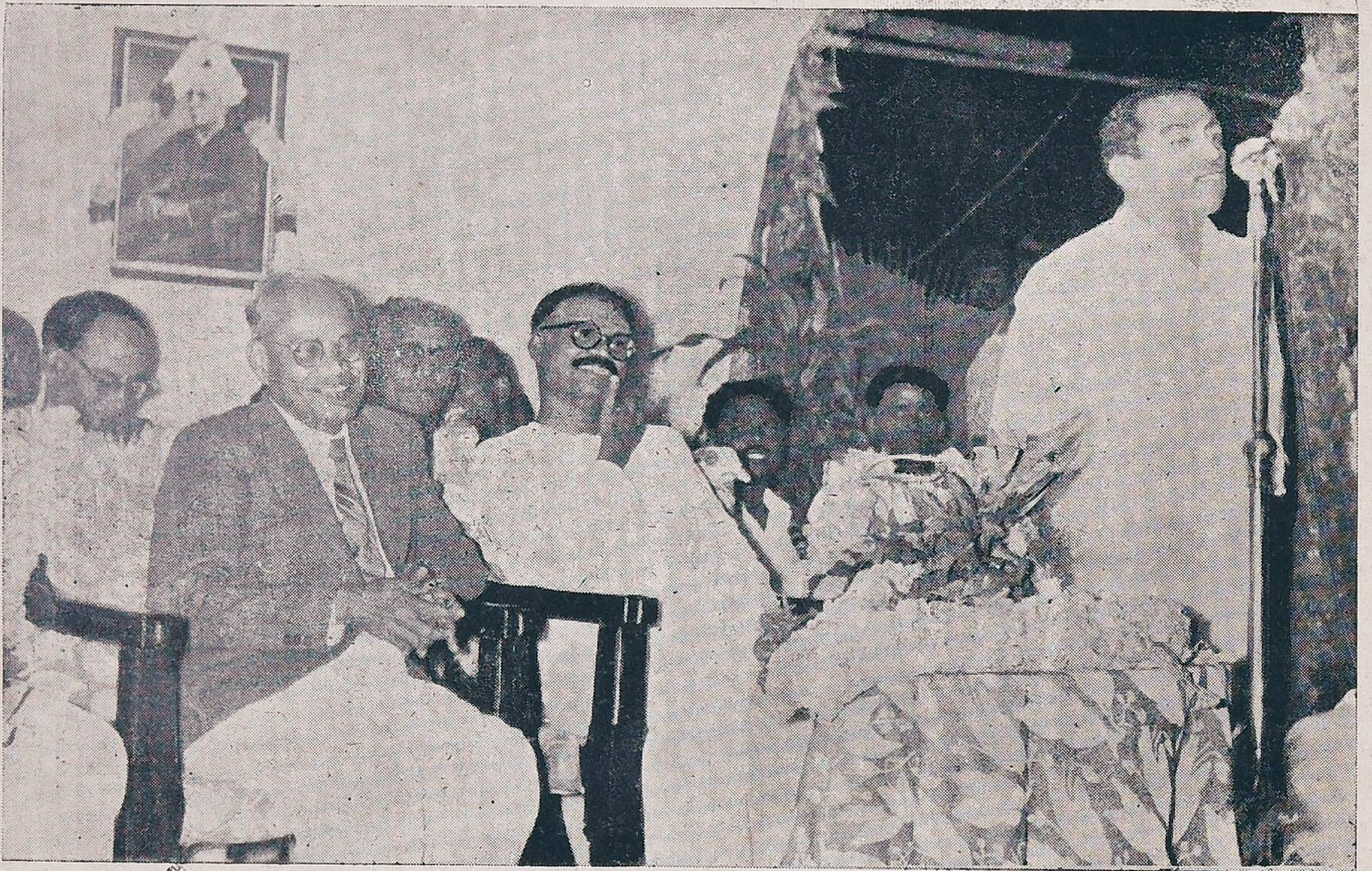
[This problem has already received the attention of the City Fathers and a scheme for utilising the sewage for irrigating about two thousand acres of land has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress under the direct supervision of the special Engineer, C. M.]—*Editor.*

Another important source of Municipal finance are the markets. All private markets should be municipalised as early as possible. Important business areas, which have not been properly utilised should be acquired and tall commercial buildings erected, which would give a good return on Capital. The sort of enterprise that should be undertaken by a Municipality is one that would at the same time improve the city as a whole.

It is in these various ways that Municipalities can render public Service and at the same time improve Public Finance. And it is much better that Municipalities device ways and means of exploiting public utilities rather than go with a begging bowl to the State and Central Governments.



Civic Reception to Chinese Cultural Delegation on 27-12-24



Opening of a Slum School at Ayanavaram (Tagore Nagar) on 15-12-54, by the Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai Speaker Madras Legislative Assembly (Sri T. S. Govindasamy Deputy Mayor addressing the gathering)

THE PROBLEM OF BEGGARS IN MADRAS CITY

BY

SRI S. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR,

(Commissioner of Police, Madras.)

The two Commissioners of Madras City, *viz.*, the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of the Corporation have to face together various problems. I will in this article deal with one of them, the Beggars. These have always been with us and many appear to take it for granted that they should abide with us and we should look on them as unavoidable evils that cannot be eradicated.

Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar

As on all problems there is a large amount of loose talk and loose thinking in this as well. Having to face the problem directly the first thing one has to do is to size the problem. There are no statistics available in regard to beggars but in regard to slums and traffic, two other subjects of such common interest, the Corporation and the Police have some workable figures.

The Co-operation of the School of Social Work was obtained and the students made a survey of the City and gave us an idea of the problem. I have not the exact figures now with me but though running to thousands the first thing that I noticed was that the problem was not one beyond our practical capacity to solve and that it was not one which has to be accepted as inevitable and that given planning and a will to deal with it and the co-operation of those relevant, something tangible and something definite can be done.

The majority were able bodied men and women who should work for their own keep and once these were removed, the helpless infirm and diseased are a just charge on the public and it was a matter of procedure whether the funds were found from the public exchequer or from private philanthropy or from both.

It is strange that certain problems attract the public eye and the attention of the administrators at the same time. While I was thinking out how best to make a move in this, meeting the Chief Minister with the Chief Secretary on a totally different occasion, the Chief Minister asked me about the beggar problem and directed me to come up with a regular plan for dealing with the "able-bodied beggar" by way of a Camp or a Home under police administration. I saw in this that there was Divine Guidance. The Officer-in-charge of the Malayan Emigration Camp Mr. Sundaram was very helpful and the necessary formalities were gone through and in February 1954 a Camp was formally opened in Melpakkam and blessed by the Chief Minister.

The experiment has proved a success. About450 able-bodied beggars removed from the City are there. Besides overhead charges the actual expenditure per head is reasonable. With the weavers among them we have attained self-sufficiency in regard to clothing. With the labour nearly all the vegetables needed are grown. There is a school for children run by a teacher inmate. Practically all the work inside is done by the inmates themselves and only the Supervisory Staff are paid. It is proposed to start minor industries and it is hoped in the coming year there will be further progress.

This is a "pilot plant" which to my mind shows the way as to what should be done in regard to all the able-bodied beggars. They are a blot on a community and they lower us in the estimation of the foreigners and they have to be eradicated as soon as possible.

The Corporation Work-house which is based on the same principles has been doing good work and I hereby acknowledge the fact that I got some ideas while visiting it. I found the inmates there easily paid just over half the expenses by their work.

It is my conviction that it should be possible by the Corporation and the Police acting together, to remove the able-bodied beggar from the streets of Madras.

The problem, however, of the diseased infirm and the disabled remains and it is our social duty to see they are cared for. The Corporation is doing something substantial in this direction by its homes at Krishnampet and Royapuram. The Monegar Choultry is housing and maintaining a number. A Committee of philanthropists are running the "Daya Sadan" which looks after about 200 such persons. These institutions in all house over a thousand members of decrepit humanity who would otherwise have been fouling the fair streets of our City.

But there are still many on the streets and it is necessary to house them. But there is no longer any occasion for a feeling of helplessness in the matter. It is a problem for which there is a practical solution and I visualise that soon we would rid the City of habitual begging and then it will be up to the citizens of Madras to stamp out the casuals and see that no encouragement is given to mendicancy in any event, in public places.

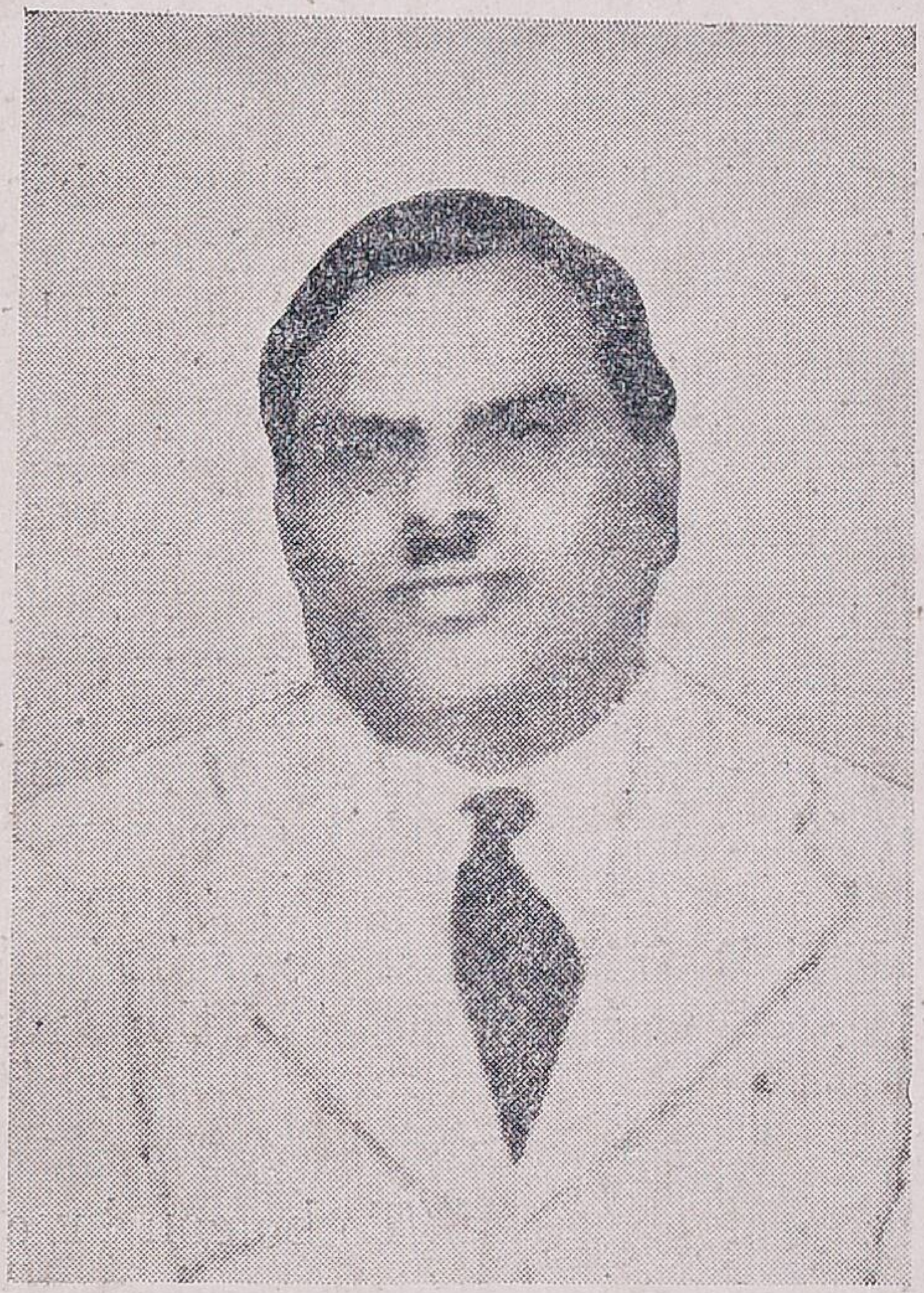
But this is not to say that private generosity and philanthropy are to dry up. No. They should in fact be larger in volume but more well directed in action and shall flow towards institutional charities which will house the beggars, look after them, treat the diseased and the disabled and rehabilitate the able bodied into a proper psychology in regard to self-respect and make of them healthy citizens.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

BY

SRI C. NARASIMHAM, I.A.S.

Democratic Local Government depends very largely for its efficiency and its success upon public understanding of its machinery and public interest in and support of its activities.



Sri C Narasimham, I.A.S.

While the quality of service which a municipality provides in influenced greatly by the Acts, by-laws, rules and regulations in force, its proper functioning must undoubtedly rest on the strong foundations of an enlightened public opinion and civic sense among its citizens. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the machinery of local self-government is so framed as to guarantee efficient administration while giving at the same time full scope for the free expression of the popular will. Municipal advance in any country can be achieved in only one way, viz., by the realisation on the part of the citizens of what should be the ideal of Municipal Government. No matter how progressive and enlightened the administration might be, it could not advance any further along the path of municipal progress than the electorate was able or willing to sanction. Therefore, a sine-qua-non of real municipal progress is the enlightenment of the electorate itself.

If Local Government in India is not as efficient as it might have been, it is mainly due to the fact that large sections of the people are ignorant of its methods and operation, show little interest in its working and fail to play their part in making it a true reflection of the communal will.

Unfortunately, municipal administration in India suffers from lack of proper publicity and consequent ignorance on the part of the electorate. Municipalities as they are functioning to-day in Madras State are not so bad as they are generally taken to be nor are similar institutions elsewhere so good as they are described. Owing to the failure on the part of municipalities themselves to educate the electorate by the dissemination of correct information on various civic matters which the public ought to know in order to judge

things for themselves and form their opinion they are subjected to undeserved criticism. Wherever some people collect, it is common to hear adverse criticism on some aspect or other of municipal government. If municipal administration is generally despised at, the reasons for it are not far to seek.

The jurisdiction of a municipality is limited and the entire population which it seeks to serve is concentrated within a small area. Consequently, the faults and defects in any municipal administration are immediately broadcast over the whole area.

Municipal administration touches more people at more points more frequently than any other branch of public service. There are, therefore more occasions for the public to frown at municipal administration than in the case of any other public institution.

Municipal administration is in charge of essential public amenities like water supply, drainage, lighting, conservancy, etc. Failure of any one of these services is noticed at once by thousands of people. Naturally, their annoyance at the inconvenience thereby caused will be great.

Social service leagues, welfare associations, civic centres and the like take up the cause of rate-payers, complain, agitate and if need be, fight out on their behalf.

Municipal service is in essence social service and like any such service it is bound to be unpopular until prejudice dies down and people become more accommodating and tolerant.

Municipalities do a lot of things which are generally unpleasant to the public. The citizen is hauled up before a criminal court for failure to report a death or a birth or a case of infection or for violation of any sanitary laws, neglect to keep his own house in good repair or default to send his child to a recognised school, etc. There are also other acts of commission such as encroaching upon municipal property or putting up unauthorised structures, etc., which also bring endless trouble to the rate-payers.

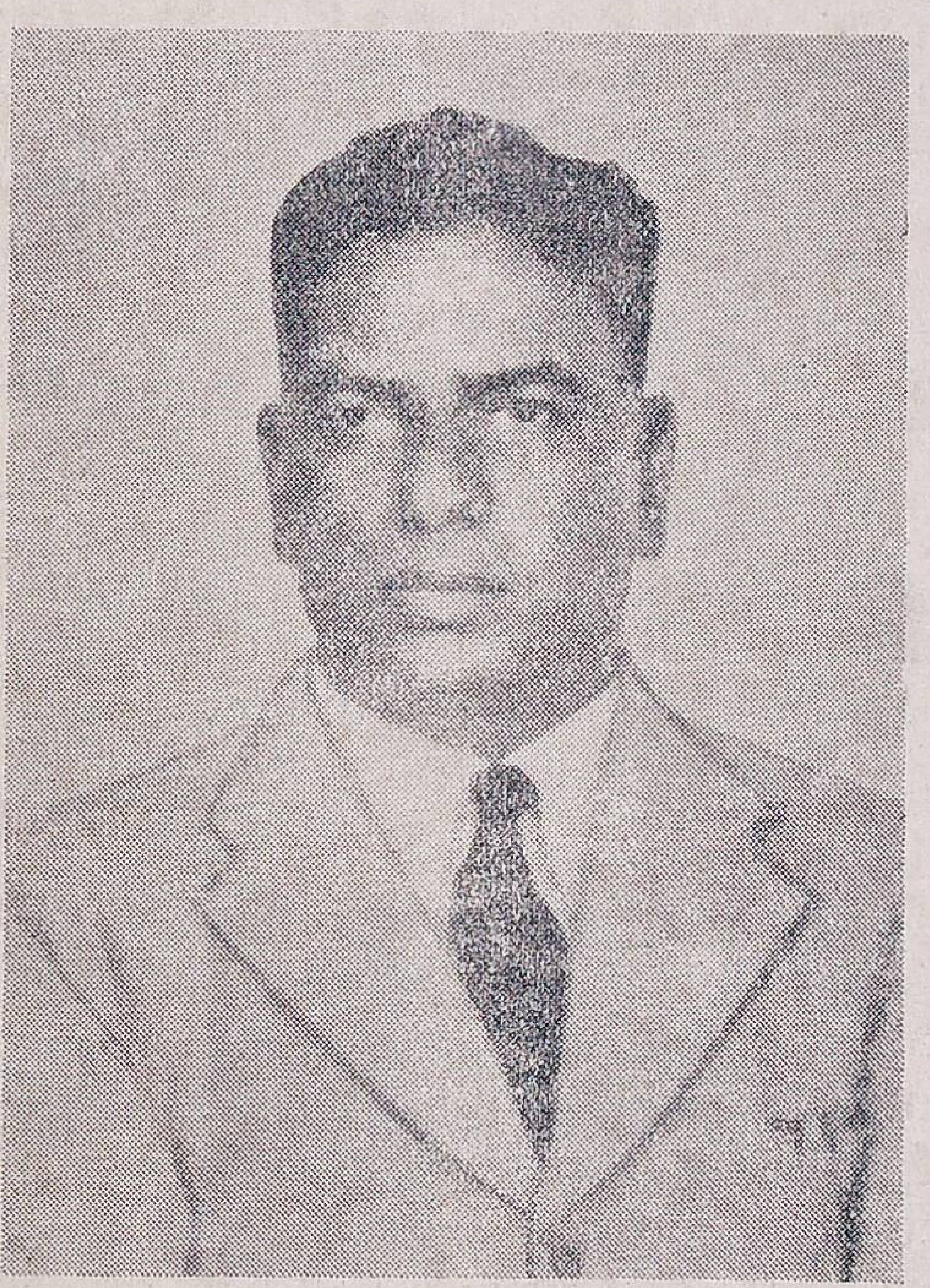
(To be continued)

Madras City Water Supply

BY

SRI M. MUNUSAMI ACHARI WATER WORKS ENGINEER

Till about the year 1870 the residents of Madras obtained their drinking water supply from shallow wells and tanks in the city. These



Sri M. Munusami Achari.

sources were subject to serious pollution owing to the porous nature of the subsoil and want of proper drainage. The increasing number of epidemics in the city known to arise out of the drinking water alarmed the citizens considerably and the Government seriously considered and undertook investigations for obtaining a better and purer water for the citizens' use. Among the various proposals then put forward for obtaining water from distant sources, the proposal of one Mr. Fraser, C.E., to tap water from the Kortalayar river was accepted by the Government. The proposal was very soon put into execution.

According to this scheme, a masonry weir constructed across the river at Tamarapakkam, about 17 miles northwest of Madras, diverted the flood discharges of the river during the northeast monsoons to the Cholavaram and Red Hills lakes through the Upper and Lower supply channels. Water collected in the Red Hills lake was thereafter brought to the city through an open channel for a distance of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The channel emptied its contents into cast iron pipes which distributed this water to certain portions of the city. Such a supply could not be considered very satisfactory in that it was not free from pollution en-route, nor was it filtered and purified before it was given to the citizens.

Attention was very soon focussed to this question of purity of water and in the year 1911, definite proposals were drawn up for replacing the open supply channel from Red Hills to Kilpauk with a masonry covered conduit and installing suitable sand filters at the Water Works for filtering the water obtained from Red Hills. This scheme was completed just before the commencement of the first World War. Along with these improvements carried out at the Head Works, distribution pipes were laid throughout the length and breadth of the city and filtered water was distributed to practically all parts of the city. For a time this arrangement was satisfactory and adequate.

As two or three decades passed by, the population of the city increased considerably and the quantity which was being brought from Red Hills was found to be inadequate for the growing population. Along with this, difficulties also arose out of the consecutive droughts that set in owing to the vagaries of the north-east monsoon and supply to the city had to be curtailed on more than one occasion. The situation was at its worst in the year 1938 when the question of augmenting the source of supply was taken up in right earnest by the Corporation and the Government and as a result of that we have now the Satyamurthi Sagar at Poondi constructed on the Kortalayar river at a place about 13 miles above Tamarapakkam anicut. Water flowing in the river Kortalayar will now be stored at Poondi as well as in Red Hills and Cholavaram lakes. The total capacity of both the reservoirs is about 5,000 million cubic feet of water.

Following this improvement at the source, proposals were also made for increasing the carrying capacity of the conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk and as a result of this, a second conduit larger in size than the original one, was built and completed in the year 1949. The total capacity of the 2 conduits is now 55 million gallons per day.

While improvements at the source and conveyance of water from the Red Hills lake to the Water Works at Kilpauk were considered, the question of quality and quantity of output from the filters at the Water Works was not forgotten. The slow sand filters installed at the Kilpauk Water Works in 1914 have a very sad story to tell. Ever since their installation, the filtrate was not satisfactory and it was discovered after prolonged experiments that the type of filters known as slow sand filters were not suitable for dealing with water received from the Red Hills lake. The question of replacement of these filters with what are known as Rapid Mechanical Filters was immediately taken up for consideration and a scheme for filtering 40 million gallons per day was put up before the Government for their consideration and sanction. For some reason or other, this scheme was put off for a long time and the Government have recently in 1954 sanctioned a partial scheme of installing Rapid Mechanical Filters as a preliminary measure for filtering 10 million gallons per day.

Distribution of water in the city has also not been satisfactory in as much as the people at the tail ends of the distribution system did not receive adequate supply. The city has expanded very much towards the south which was not anticipated by the designers of the distribution system and such inadequacy was very much felt by the citizens in the South Madras. A scheme was therefore put up to the Government for laying a separate trunk main for South Madras. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and since taken up for execution, and is now nearing completion. Along with this, there was a bottle neck in the 48" Pumping Main between the Pumping Station and the distribution head and this has also been removed by laying a second pumping main of the same size.

The city has expanded considerably after the close of the 2nd world war and the population has increased considerably during the last decade. The city's population which was about 7.5 lakhs in 1941 came to as high a figure as 15 lakhs in 1951. Residential and other buildings rose up at all parts of the city and the distribution pipes had to be extended to all these new streets and the work of laying of distribution pipes was going on continuously during the last several years in order to meet the needs of the residential areas and colonies. The Corporation has so far laid 460 miles of distribution mains in the city.

To comprehend all the improvements that have been carried out to the city's Water Works during the last 10 years, it will be necessary to examine the following statement:

No.	Name of Scheme.	Cost.	Stage.
1	Satyamurthi Nagar ...	Rs. 65,41,731	Completed in 1944.
2	Second conduit ...	Rs. 50,83,858	Completed in 1949.
3	Separate Trunk main for South Madras ...	Rs. 34,24,687	Nearing completion.
4	Second Pumping Main ...	Rs. 6,28,442	Nearing completion.
5	City distribution system Improvement—Laying of pipes ...	Rs. 20,00,000	Under progress.
6	Additional Electrical Unit at the Kilpauk Water Works ...	Rs. 1,50,000	Completed.

The immediate additional needs are the installation of Rapid Mechanical Filters at the Water Works, construction of additional underground storage tanks for filtered water at the Water Works, installation of a diesel generating set at the Kilpauk Water Works for supply of electricity to pumps in case of an emergency and further improvements to the city distribution system by laying pipes in all new roads and streets, and also acquisition of land in Kilpauk for extending the Water Works, and providing feeder mains in Saidapet, Sembiam and other extended areas which do not have proper water supply.

The Corporation is happy to state that all these additional schemes required immediately for improvements to the water supply in the city of Madras have been included in the First Five Year Plan and the Corporation will be receiving adequate loans for putting these works into execution very soon. Further stages of improvements and works that are likely to remain unfinished after completion of the period of the first five year plan in 1956 are likely to be included in the 2nd Five Year Plan. With the kind assistance of the Central and the State Governments it can be said that the city's water supply can be brought up both in quality and quantity at a very early date. A list of works proposed to be executed out of the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs provided by the Central Government under the First Five Year Plan and the expenditure to be incurred during the current year and the next year is appended herewith.

Statement of Water Supply Schemes proposed to be taken up under the First Five Year Plan

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost (in lakhs)	Allotment.	Anticipated expenditure. 54–55.	Anticipated expenditure. 55–56.	Remarks.
1	(*a*) Installation of Rapid Mechanical Filters of 10 million gallon capacity.	25·75	18·00	1·00	17·00	Tender forms are being prepared. Scheme awaiting Govt. sanction.
	(*b*) Extra cost of acquisition of land at Kilpauk Water Works.	4·65	2·65	2·65	...	Preliminary Valuation statement has been received from the Collector.
2	Construction of 2 additional filtered water tanks.	10·67	2·73	1·00	1·73	Tenders have been invited.
3	Diesel stand by unit for Kilpauk Pumping Station.	13·90	5·00	...	5·00	Estimate under preparation.
4	Further scheme of distribution in newly developed layouts in South Madras.	3·90	3·20	1·00	2·20	Since sanctioned by Government,
5	Providing feeder main to Saidapet area to feed Govt. Colonies, Teachers' College, etc.	3·50	2·50	...	2·50	Awaiting Govt. sanction.
6	Further distribution system to Mambalam Town Planning area.	1·50	1·14	0·10	1·04	Estimate under preparation.
7	Metering 2,000 house services at Rs. 200 each, replacing 1,000 old meters and fixing new meters.	4·00	2·00	0·50	1·50	Estimate being placed before Council for sanction. Tenders being invited for supply of materials.
8	Remodelling public fountains in the city.	2·50	2·00	0·40	1·60	Estimate for Rs. 1·96 lakhs prepared for sanction by S. Cs. & Council.
9	Water supply to extended areas Aminjikarai, Iyanavaram, Kodambakkam, West Mambalam, Saidapet and Sembiam.	10·00	8·00	...	8·00	Estimate under preparation.
	Add expenditure on works in progress.	...	2·78	0·78	2·00	
			50·00	7·43	42·57	

நமது நகரசபை

கவிஞர் : க. மாணிக்க வாசகன்

(நகரசபை உறுப்பினர்)

க. மாணிக்க வாசகன்

குடி தண்ணீரை அளிக்கின்ற—தெருக்
குழாய் போட்டது நகரசபை!

வடியா சாக்கடை நீர் செல்ல—ஒரு
வழிகண்டது நம் நகரசபை!

சேறும் சகதி இல்லாமல்—சாலையை
செப்பனிட்டது நகரசபை

கூறுங் கொடிய காலராவை —ஊசிக்
குத்திக் கொல்வது நகரசபை!

கொசுவால் துன்பம் நீங்கிடவே—அதைக்
கொன்று குவிப்பது நகரசபை!

பசுவின் பாலில் நீர் சேரா—கணக்கு
பார்த் தறிவது நகரசபை!

சுத்த பண்டம் விற்றிடுக—எனச்
சொல்லும் நமது நகரசபை!

நித்தம் தெருவைச் சுத்தமிட—கரம்
நீட்டும் நமது நகரசபை!

வட்டந்தோறும் பள்ளிகளை—கட்டி
வளர்க்கும் கல்வி நகரசபை!

தொட்டால் நினைத்தால் நம்மெதிரே—உடன்
தோன்றுவ தாரோ நகரசபை!

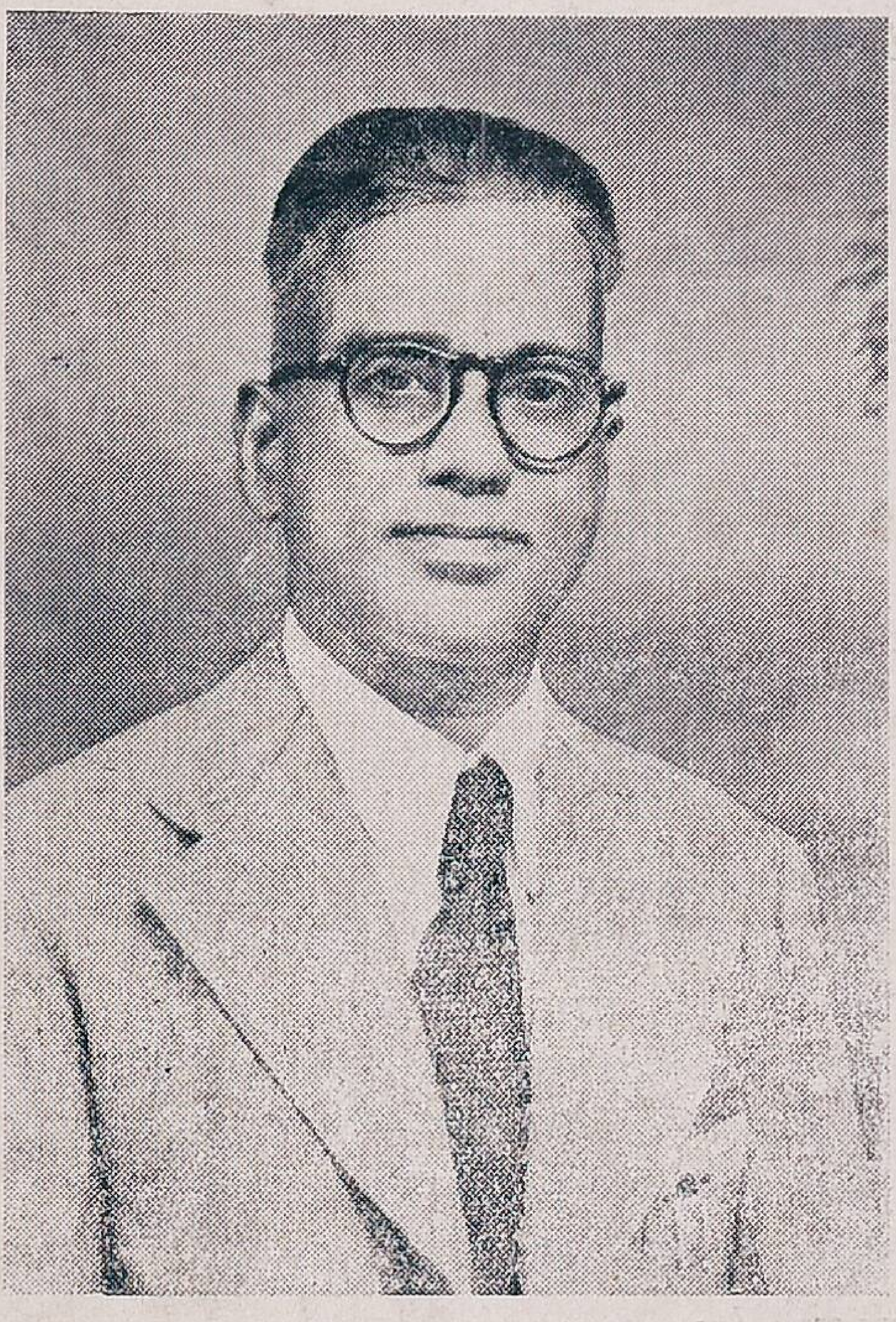
ஒளி விளக்கை தெருவெங்கும்—நட்டு
உதவிற் றதுவே நகரசபை!
குளிக்க உல்லாசமாக—நீச்சல்
குளங் கட்டியது நகரசபை!
சோலைகளாயிரம் கட்டி நம்—மனச்
சோர்வை ஒழித்தது நகரசபை!
மாலையில் மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியுற—கீதப்
வானொலி அமைத்தது நகரசபை!
பிரசவ விடுதி ஆங்காங்கே—கட்டி
பெண் நலங் காத்தது நகரசபை!
சிறுவர் குழந்தைகளுக்காக—விடுதி
சிறப்பாய் நடத்துது நகரசபை!
வைத்திய விடுதி வட்டங்கள்—தோறும்
வைத்து நடத்துது நகரசபை!
புத்தக, வாசக சாலைகளை—கட்டி
புத்தியை வளர்க்குது நகரசபை!
பூண்டி நீரின் தேக்கத்தை—கட்டி
புகழைக் கண்டது நகரசபை!
நீண்ட ஸ்டேடியம் கட்டித் தன் புகழை
நீட்டிக் கொண்டது நகரசபை!
குஷ்டம் க்ஷய ரோகத்திற்காய—விடுதி
கொண்டு நடத்துது நகரசபை!
நட்டம் செலவு ஆனாலும்—மக்கள்
நலனைக் காக்குது நகரசபை!
கல்லுடைக்கும் தொழிற்றுறையை—கட்டி
காக்குது பல்லா வரத்தினிலே
நல்ல சங்கம் பணியாற்றில்—ஓடி
நல்குது நிதியை நகரசபை!
பலவாம் விதவித தொழிலாளர்—தினம்
பணியை ஏற்கும் நகர சபை!
நலமாய் வாழ்க்கை நடத்திடவே—கூலி
ஞாயம் வழங்கணும் நகரசபை!
சிலவாம் சேரிதிருத் திட்டு - பணச்
செலவுக்கேங்குது நகரசபை!
நிலமை அரசாங் கத்தினிடம்—கூறி
நீட்டுது கரத்தை நகரசபை!
வருவாய்க் குறைவு செலவதிகம்—டிவிஷன்
வாலோ நீண்டது அனுமார் போல்
வருங்காலத்தில் பெருமாற்றம்—கொள
வளையணும் நமது நகரசபை!

RELIGION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

BY

Dr. A. Ranganatham, Ag. Health Officer

Invoking religious sentiments as weapons to oppose public health



Dr. A. Ranganatham

measures adopted by the custodians of public health for the benefit of the public is a common feature in our country. Such a recourse to sentiments is often displayed more by Hindus and Muslims than by the followers of other religions. I am saying this of Hindus and Muslims because it is among them that co-operation in public health measures is often lacking, leading sometimes to violent and aggressive resistance to the application of public health laws and rules made for affording protection to them against dire diseases such as Cholera and Small-pox. The reason for this is the prevalence of ignorance and faith in superstitions among the large masses professing these two religions and the lack of proper understanding on the part of the educated among them of the true tenets of Hinduism and Islam, both of which lay stress on public life and practical affairs besides the attainment of salvation for the Soul. In both the religions, the teachers have always laid emphasis on the practical side of human affairs and they did not ignore it when they taught their followers rationalism and ritualism. It is for this reason that the Father of the Nation said that "a religion which takes no account of the practical affairs and does not help to solve them, is no religion."

This antogonism on the part of the Hindus and Muslims to what is intended for the benefit of the public in the field of public health is not without serious repercussions on them both. Taking the city for instance, one will find in its statistical records a high percentage of general as well as infantile mortality among these two religious communities than in others, the figures among the Muslims being far in excess of those among the Hindus. A reference to the mortality figures in the past few years given below will reveal the truth of my statement concerning these two principal communities, the condition of the Muslims being far worse than that of the Hindus.

Year.	General death rate.					Infantile death rate.		
	Euro-peans.	Rate among Hindus.	Anglo-Indians.	Rate among Muslims.	Chris-tians.	Rate among Hindus.	Rate among Muslims.	Rate for the city.
1953	6.52	32.07	15. 0	32.48	20. 0	178.10	229.40	180.28
1952	5.87	31.77	15.93	31.51	19.30	160.21	211.61	163.82
1951	5.87	31.17	15.70	28.71	18.51	165.17	202.23	166.57
1950	4. 3	52. 4	23, 3	43. 8	38. 2	186.18	228.17	187.73
1949	5. 4	44. 0	24. 4	37. 5	33. 6	157. 8	182. 2	158.59

Before citing instances of how the public, particularly members of the Hindu and Muslim Communities, thwart the requirements of public health provisions and the efforts of the public health staff to provide them with immunity against infectious and contageous diseases, it is better to recite here some of the most important duties and responsibilities devolving on the public under public health enactments.

1. Section 327 of the M.C.M. Act read with the by-laws made in this behalf makes it incumbent on the public to report births and deaths.

2. Section 330 of the M.C.M. Act requires occurrence of dangerous diseases to be reported to public health officials.

3. Section 331 of the Act and Section 65 of the M.P.H. Act provide for entry into and inspection of any premises in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist.

4. Section 338 of the M.C.M. Act and Section 69 of the M.P.H. Act prohibit infected persons using public conveyances.

5. Section 344 of the Act read with by-laws framed in this behalf makes vaccination and revaccination compulsory in the city.

6. Section 345 of the Act makes it obligatory to give information of Small-pox.

Acts of omission and commission on the part of the public among whom Hindus and Muslims predominate, against public health laws enjoining obligations of the kind enumerated above are many. A grave act in this behalf is the attempt to conceal cases of infectious diseases. This is still persisted in both by the educated and uneducated particularly among the Hindus and Muslims. In this respect Muslim Community is more to be blamed as the members of this community do not usually permit to uncover the dead bodies brought by them for disposal and verify suspicious cases. They are very adament particularly in the case of corpses of women of their community. This obstinacy more often than not results in the outbreaks of epidemic specially near places set apart for the disposal of the dead by burial. It is really regrettable that unsocial acts like this are done in the name of religion in spite of the fact that it is very dangerous to do so as the incubation period of scourges like Small-pox is of sufficient duration to spread infection days after the recovery or death of patients afflicted with it.

What about Orthodox Hindus? They are also cantankerous and often swear on "orthodoxy" that the epidemic diseases will not approach the "Divine" when they swear on godly things they hold in reverence and veneration! And verily, as fate would have it, I have seen one woman who called herself "orthodox" weep for her folly in phoophooing preventive measures after she was afflicted with a severe type of small-pox, involving loss of her eye sight when she recovered.

Another very deplorable act on the part of the public is the animosity with which they treat public health officials on duty. Our public health staff are often confronted with criticism, rebukes and vilifications when they go from door to door attending to preventive work against the devastation caused by the spread of dire diseases like Cholera, Small-pox and Tuberculosis. The public seem to consider them as enemies and there have been instances of assault and violence to which public health workers have been subjected at the hands of the public. Even malicious complaints of indecent behaviour by the staff is often resorted to with a view to escape the rigours of law. And this often involves investigations that take much time and such complaints are usually found to be invariably false. What is surprising is that even the educated and the enlightened classes do not have any compunction to indulge in such ignoble tactics to escape the provisions of law meant for public good!

Nevertheless, our staff continue their work patiently knowing the ignorance, superstition and apathy of our people. Only when scores of people die in an epidemic is there little response, and even then it is extended with reluctance. With a view to educate them in matters of public health and end their hostility born out of credulity much propaganda is being done among the public and this work is proving very beneficial in the slum areas and among labouring classes.

It is conveniently forgotten that any public health requirement is for the welfare of each and everyone of any community and as well as for the benefit of the public in general and the help of religion is sought to defy beneficial legislation and set at naught the purpose behind such enactment. I would, therefore, again recall to the mind of every one of whichever community he may be, some more of the golden words of the Father of the Nation. He said "I reject any religious doctrine that does not appeal to reason and is in conflict with morality. I tolerate unreasonable religious sentiment where it is not immoral."

I have ventured to write on the attitude of the two great religionists in India in matters of public health and sanitation as I feel that it will be criminal on my part as a public health man to hesitate to expose the abuse of religious sentiments in a manner inimical to public health and welfare and left unexpressed by others out of fear of being misunderstood. It is my firm conviction that no community or nation should be allowed to suffer on account of the folly of those who do not scruple to sabotage what is intended for the good of all by acts of omission and commission in the name of religion professed by them and it is my fervent hope that the sad state of affairs to which I have endeavoured to draw attention in this article will, erelong, be a thing of the past in our country.

" LABORATORY SERVICES "

The Public Analyst's Laboratory

The Public Analyst's Laboratory which started functioning from 1933 is one of the many useful institutions maintained by the Corporation of Madras.

The percentage of adulterated samples analysed in this Laboratory had been raising steadily from 1948 onwards with the peak level of 54.8 in 1952. The rise in the percentage of adulteration has to some extent synchronised with the periods of very severe drought conditions and the consequent serious shortage of foodstuffs rose phenomenally high. The scarcity of food and the consequent abnormal high price always tends to adulteration. With welcome rains in 1952 and the consequent easing of the food position, a decrease in the percentage of adulteration has become perceptible in that it has come down to 44.8 in 1953.

During 1953, milk has recorded the highest figure for adulteration, as the bulk of the milk trade is still in the hands of small cattle owners and milk vendors from outside. If the issue of licence for selling milk is confined only to Co-operative Milk Societies, the supply of pure milk will be feasible. Further, so long as the price of milk is high and so long as the fines levied by the Magistrates are not sufficiently deterrant, the temptation to make easy profits by adulteration would continue.

The following statement shows the number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration for the 5 years from 1948-1953:

Year.	No. of samples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated samples.
1948	4,032	31·8
1949	4,870	39·9
1950	5,361	47·2
1951	4,931	52·2
1952	4,827	54·8
1953	5,735	44·8

The sheet anchor for success in the enforcement of the Prevention of Adulteration Act is deterrant fines and all efforts of the Corporation without the deterrant punishment cannot yield the desired results in the matter of suppression of food adulteration.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
CORPORATION OF MADRAS

The Corporation of Madras, like other local bodies all over the world has been paying particular attention to social welfare. Of the several amenities provided by the Corporation the Public Health Laboratory is one. It was noticed that all private practioners in medicine have not got the laboratory facilities for Pathological, Bacteriological and Clinico Pathological examination for diagnosis of disease. As a result many private practioners have perforce to send their patients for the Pathological examination to a Government Laboratory or to a private laboratory. The rates charged by that laboratory are too high and often beyond the means of the citizens of the low income group. Besides high rates, it is not possible for the few laboratories to maintain the demands for examination of the large number of patients. Realising these facts the Madras Corporation opened a Public Health Laboratory in the year 1946, with a qualified Pathologist incharge. In the first year of its working 311 samples were examined as it took a little time for the citizens to know of the facilities provided by the Corporation of Madras. The number of samples received for the examination during the second year was 1942. A very rapid increase in the number of the specimens was recorded in the subsequent years and total number of samples received for the examination was 34, 314 in the year 1953.

Laboratory investigation such as examination of throat swab for Diphtheria and sputum for T.B. (A.F.B.) examination are done free of costs, while the fee for other examinations range from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 depending on the nature of the specimen and examination required. In spite of the low rates charged the receipts for the year 1953 was well over Rs. 18,000.

The service of this laboratory are also utilised by the Child Welfare Centre the I.D. Hospital and dispensaries.

The UNICEF (W.H.O.) donated to the laboratory a field servey unit for V.D. Control programme in the year 1951. A gift of penicilin, is also being given by the UNICEF for the treatment of female patients (women anti-natal cases nursing mothers) and children with V.D.

The laboratory is kept open from 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. on all working days and specimen are received till 1 P.M. On holidays it is kept open till 1 P.M. for report on culture. Certain days in the week are set apart for special tests such as Kahn and V.D.R.L.

INAUGURATION OF STREET CLEANING CAMPAIGN BY PROPAGANDA THROUGH SONGS ON THE 7TH OCTOBER 1954

BY

SRI M. SIVARAMAN, M.I.E., CONSERVANCY OFFICER,
CORPORATION OF MADRAS

WORSHIPFUL MAYOR, PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In order to intensify the cleansing operations of the City, a separate Department has been formed of which I happen to be the chief. To prevent indiscriminate defiling of the streets by young and old, we sought the help of the Police and the Deputy Commissioner, Law and Order, Mr. Adige, was good enough to send the Police Vans early in the morning and our conservancy staff with the help of the Police Constables rounded up a number of offenders with the result the commital of a particular kind of nuisance is considerably abated. We had some difficulty in getting these nuisance cases prosecuted as we have an elaborate procedure to follow which takes a month or two to get the offender punished. But with the help of the Police, who have the powers to charge-sheet them the same day and take them before the Magistrates and get them punished, it had good results. But this good work has been now suspended as the Police say that their Vans are busy with Mobile Court work.

Before we launched on the rounding up of the offenders, we did some publicity work in our Propaganda Van warning the public against committal of such nuisance. It has been considered by some that this publicity work can be made more effective if songs are composed in popular cinema tunes recorded and broadcast at various parts of the City and thus educate the public in civic consciousness. We are indebted to the President, Vice President and the Directors of the M.C.O.C. Bank, Fine Arts section for having taken the initiative in getting these songs composed by Sriman Kothamangalam Subbu and recorded.

We have been printing pamphlets on cleansing subjects and distributing them. The common dirty habits of the people against which publicity has to be done are the following:—

(1) Spitting indiscriminately on the pavements, particularly pan and tobacco;

(2) Throwing the fruit peals on the roads and pavements;

(3) Throwing of cigarette ends, cigarette packet covers and bus tickets on the road;

(4) Throwing the rubbish at the bin and not inside it.

Lower rates of taxation are desired by every citizen; but every

citizen does not do his bit in reducing the cost of the essential service by attending to the by-laws relating to Cleansing, Water and Sanitary services.

At present, I am collecting daily 1,000 tons of refuse from the 53 sq. miles of the City with the help of 700 bullock-carts and about 100 lorries. As the City is growing as more new colonies are springing up and more housing schemes are completed, more rubbish has to be collected and removed.

The rate-payers can help us in reducing the bulk of the refuse.

(1) if Bungalow owners make use of the dried-leaves and prunings of trees and plants by burying them and making them into compost; and

(2) burn paper bits and other combustible materials in their ovens at home.

Regarding the storage of refuse of each house, as the house-holders are generally averse to keep any receptacle like closed galvanized iron bins inside their house, Corporation Council has approved the building of masonry dust bins in front of each house and we have just commenced this work.

A reduction in the yield of refuse by skilful publicity cannot be ignored. The following are the typical forms of Propaganda by which, I consider, best results could be obtained.

(1) Personal appeal by means of talks to various Social Welfare Organisations within the City. It is however extremely difficult to make such talks sufficiently interesting and attractive without the aid of films. Even so, it cannot be claimed that meetings of this sort are really popular. Is it because of the subject matter of the talk? I believe so. It is my experience that public are seldom anxious to hear about the treatment of refuse. At any rate the showing of films in conjunction with the talk is absolutely essential to gather some crowd.

(2) 'Posters' displayed on vehicles, public conveniences, libraries, public buildings and factories and shops. Factories and shops are usually loath to use their notice boards for this purpose.

To be successful the posters have to be frequently changed to renew the interest of the passersby.

(3) 'Slides' shown in the Cinema. This is rather an expensive method and it is difficult to check results.

(4) 'Advertisements' and 'Notices' in the local Dailies. This is also a comparatively expensive method of publicity. It is difficult to observe any noticeable effect from a single or occasional insertion. The display of advertisement in buses and other public carriers will be useful.

(5) 'Talks' at school. This is a sound method as the young ones have a receptive mind and is likely to follow the advice given in such talks.

(6) "Decorated Vehicle Procession.' This is a good method of publicity although it is usually expensive to produce a really effective looking vehicle for show. In Madras, such illuminated and decorated vehicles

are sent round by Cinema theatres when they advertise a new picure.

(7) 'Exhibition'—Taking a stall at the Exhibition is done annually where pictorial placards are hung and models are shown.

In Western Countries especially, U.S.A. where publicity sense is very highly developed, everything is pressed into service, such as News-papers, Bulletins, Slogans, Rubber stamps, Placards, Posters and private advertisement agencies.

In every case, however, the aim must be to capture the attention—that achieved to arouse interest. Interest must be exploited to produce action. Action must be guided along the lines of success. These requirements are achieved by striking Head-lines, Drawing or Picture which catches the eye say 'Caricatures.'

Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it nothing can be achieved.

We are living in an age of publicity and in no sphere is it more important and more necessary than in Public Health service.

Public Cleansing itself is not spectacular although its absence can be. House-holders throughout the City will notice the service only when it is not there.

I believe the cleansing service has a mission; but the essential quality of a missionary is more than basing faith in his belief. It is the power to influence others to share his faith. That power depends upon the respect which he inspires on his rate-payers.

In my personal opinion one of the best forms of publicity is the way we present ourselves and the service to citizens. Many people may not know even their Councillors. But they do however know their street sweeper, syphon cooly, their conservancy Peon and other staff who go about their division. These are the men who represent the Council and on their conduct, efficiency, courtesy and appearance, the reputation of the Council depends. It is therefore of the highest importance, that all engaged in this service should make every effort to earn the admiration and goodwill of those we serve. This is what I am impressing on my staff and I trust they will carry out by their personal influence and purity as much as we are trying to do by Propaganda.

JAI HIND.

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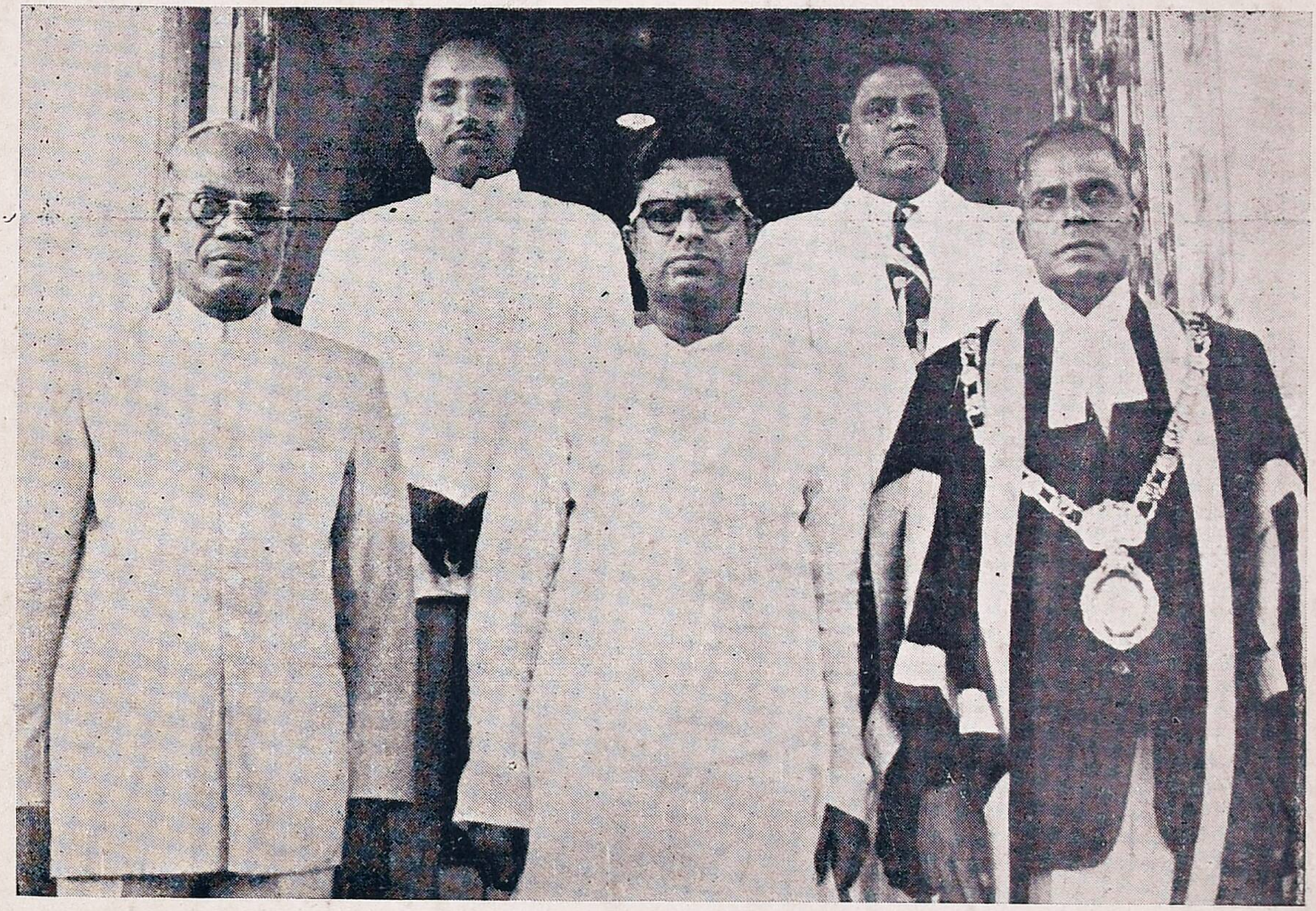
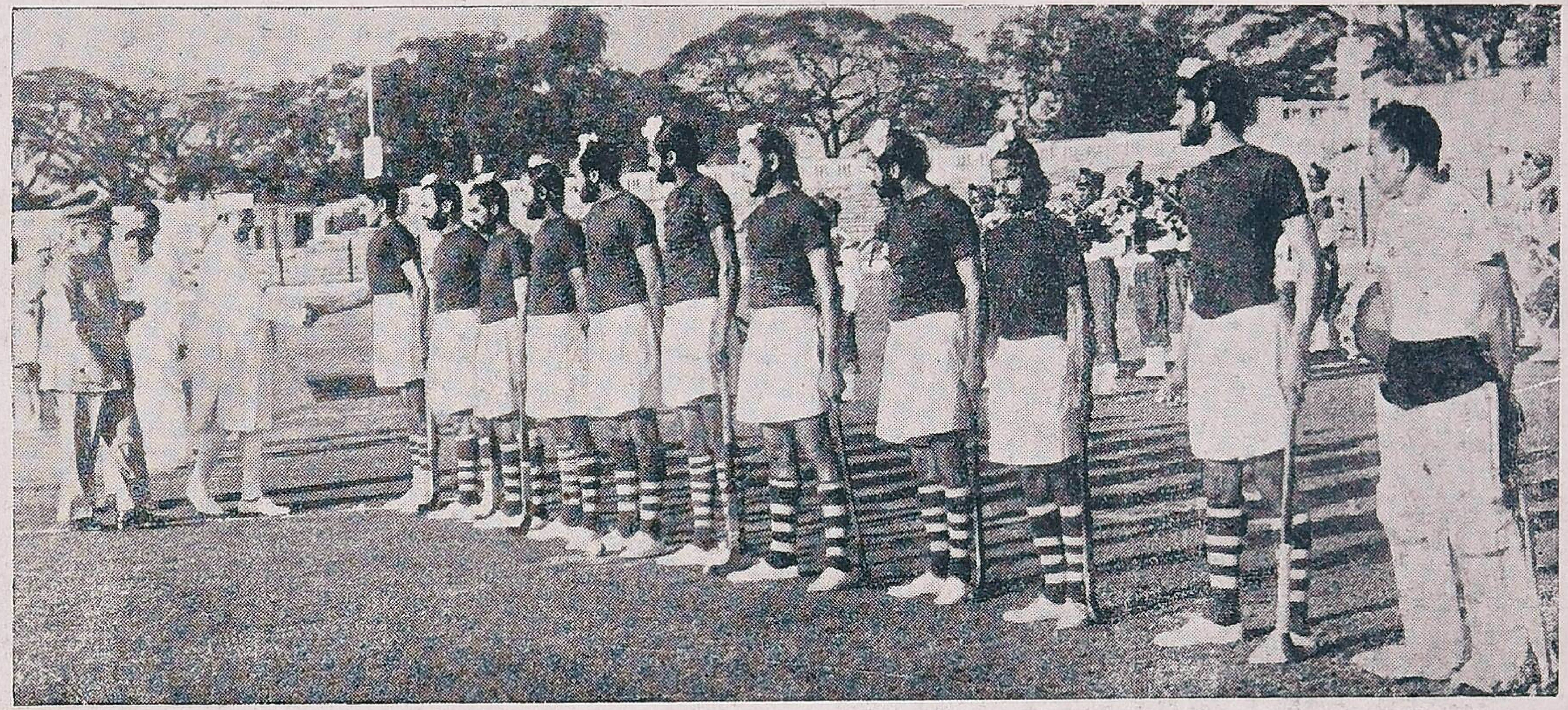
* Orders of the Government are awaited for a licence to the propaganda van and although the van is fully equipped with loud speaking arrangements, no further propaganda programme is possible in the absence of a licence. Worshipful Mayor is requested to take up this matter with the Government.



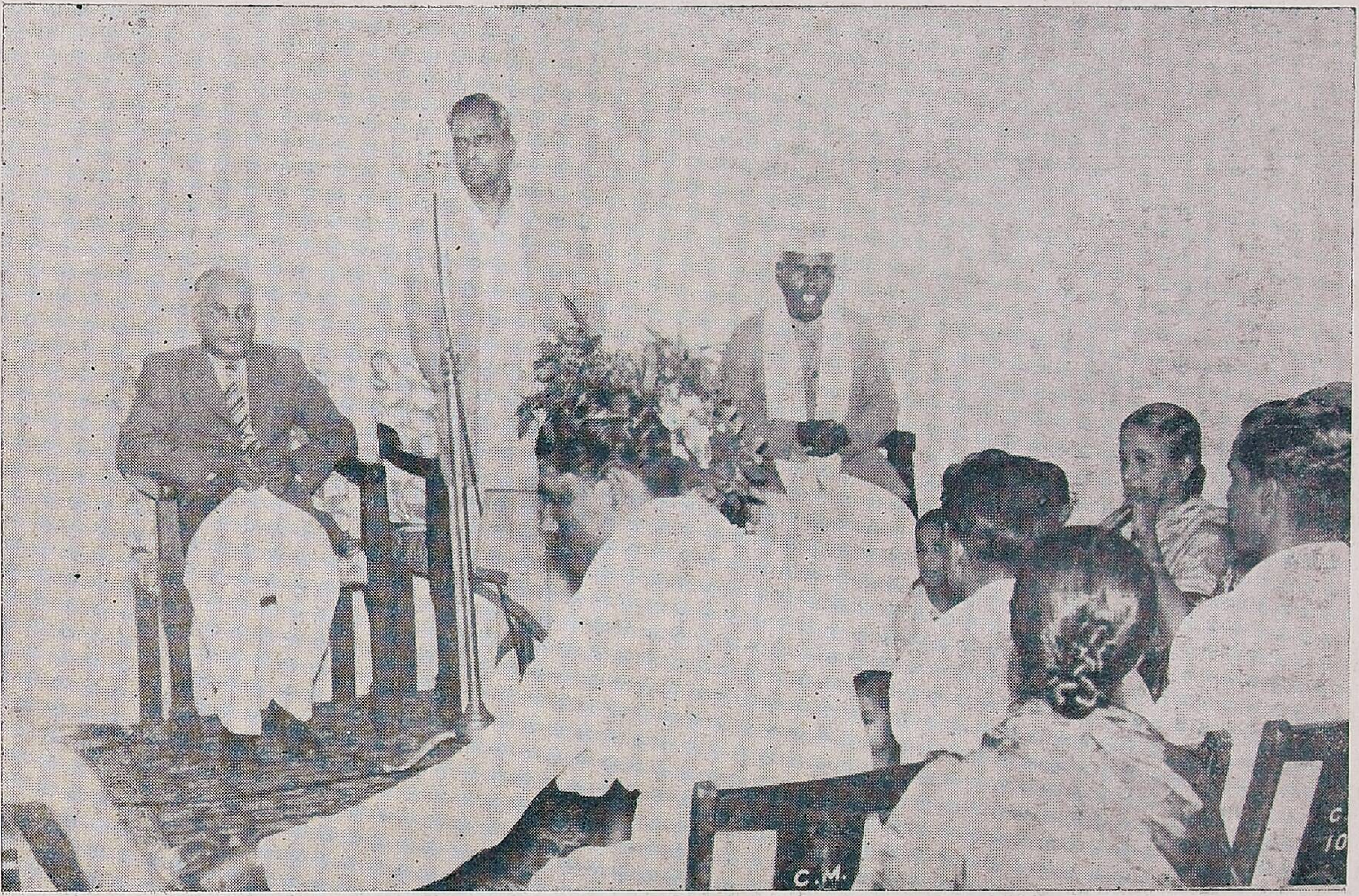
Corporation Inauguration Day 29th Sep. 1954. Hon'ble C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education with the Worshipful Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Commissioner.

At the Corporation Stadium : 13-2-55 Sanjeeva, Captain of Indian Foot Ball Eleven giving a bouquet of flowers to the Captain of the Russian Foot Ball Team just before the commencement of the Match.

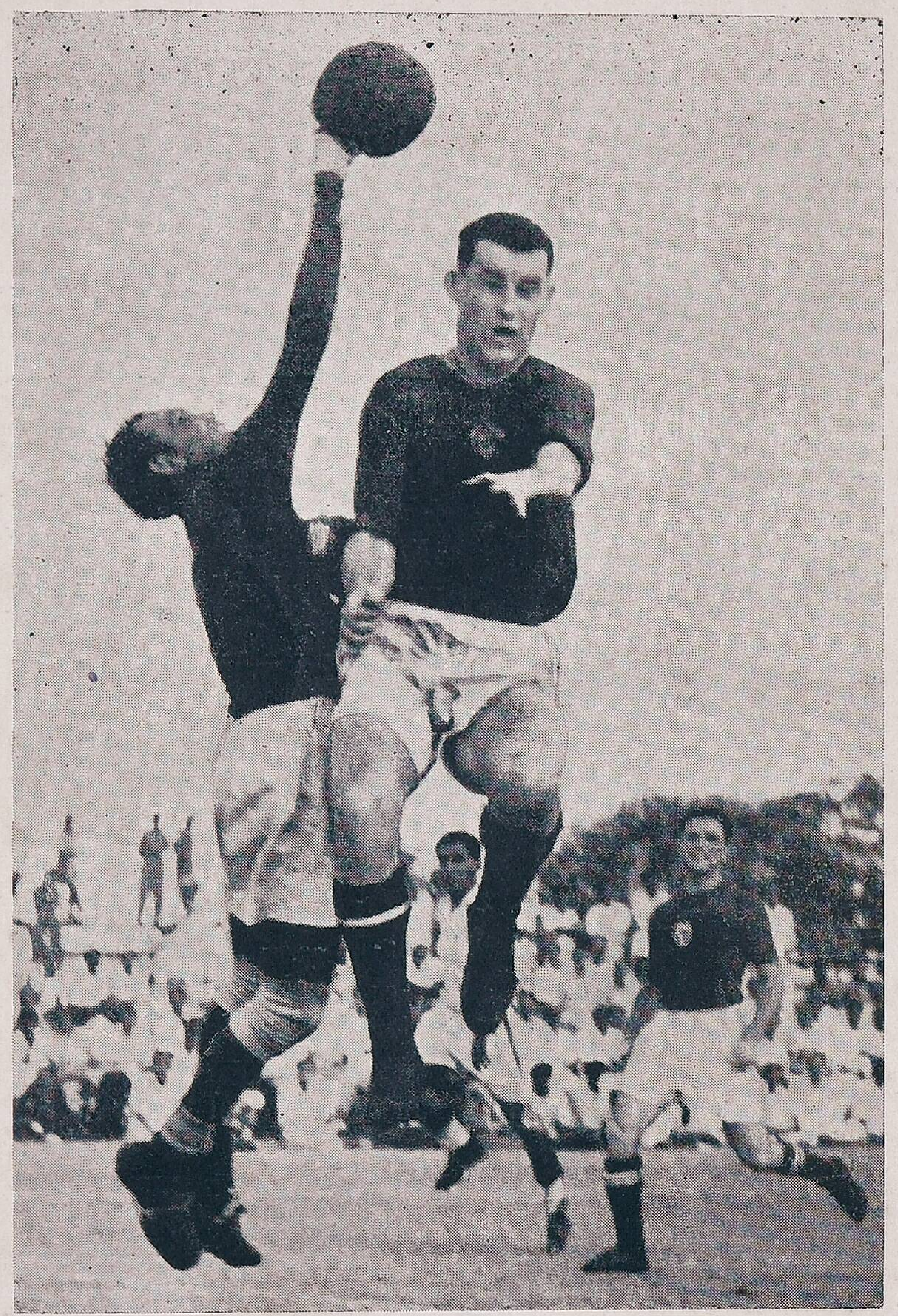


His Excellency the Governor of Madras being introduced to one of the Hockey Teams by Major-General Katock on the Opening Day of the All India Services Hockey Tournament at the Stadium.

H. E. the Governor Opening the New School Building for Corporation Ele. School at Mint Street on 10-9-54.



Opening of a Slum School at Jutkapuram on 21-10-54.



A thrilling Action Picture taken during Russian Foot Ball Matches held on 12th and 13th February 1955 at the Stadium.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CORPORATION STADIA FOR 1954-55

BY

SRI J. V. S. RAO, SECRETARY TO COUNCIL AND OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF STADIA

Among the numerous sports events held in the Stadium during this year, five outstanding events may be mentioned viz., National Football Tournament, Madras Youth Rally, The Madras State Table Tennis Championship (in the Pavilion), Russian Football matches and The All India Services Hockey Championship.

The National Football Tournament was a huge success and the Corporation got its share Rs. 9,662-5-0. The Russian Football matches recently held attracted record crowds; and for just two days engagement the Corporation derived Rs. 3,000. As usual the Army authorities organised and conducted their Services Hockey Tournament with great efficiency.

For the first time tournament of major Indoor games like the Madras State Table Tennis Championships was held on the Stadium Pavalion which was a great success. Children's Rally was held in the Stadium grounds in Stadium grounds in January in honour of the Prime Minister's visit to the City and this was a grand spectacle full of colour and pageantry. In this connection the Organisers of the Youth Rally have promised a handsome contribution for providing dress to children in Corporation Schools.

As if to round off the big events which were held in the Stadium, the Ranji-Trophy Cricket Semi-final match between Madras and Bengal will be held in the Stadium from the 6th to 9th of March 1955 which promises to be as popular a cricket event as previous Ranji trophy matches.

At Tennis Stadium, Egmore, the South Indian Tennis Championship was held in the month of January in which many foreign players participated and Krishnan our National Champion was the popular winner of this tournament.

THE IDEAL ZOO

BY

(SRI B. V. RAMANJULU, F.Z.S., ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, ZOO.)

There are zoos all over the world, and still many of them are menageries—simply collections of animals. In the words of Dr. Ditmars, the famous curator of Bronx Zoo, the modern zoo is designed with studied care; animals are attractively exhibited; sanitation measures are immeasurably improved; trained scientists supervise the care of the specimens; books and other publications come from members of the staff in charge; highly trained veterinarians study problems of diet and disease, and share their findings with breeders of domestic animals. Above all the modern zoo is an educational institution, with descriptive labels on the enclosures, and with guidance and lectures to many classes both in and out of the zoo grounds. Really a great change from those old menagerie days!

The Madras zoo can claim to be in the run with the modern zoos. Our zoo, frequented by boss-animal-men like Christopher Schulz and the Hagenbecks some twenty years ago, attained a high rank in the list of zoos of the world. The zoo is becoming more and more popular which is evidenced by the increasing number of visitors every year. On an average half million people visit the zoo every year. But still there is so much to do to make the zoo not only more instructive but also more lively and more generally enjoyable.

The zoo as a cultural centre plays an important part in the lives of the citizens of tomorrow—our children. The organization of a childrens' zoo inside a big zoo is an important one. By childrens' zoo we mean special enclosures to which children have access and in which young animals are kept, mostly domesticated, kids, lambs, young pigs, besides rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels and others, and occasionally quite young wild-animals too. The idea underlying all this is to allow children to have the most intimate contact with the animals; of course, only quite harmless and inoffensive animals are used.

Along with this interesting work there is lot more to do for the sake of the school children, to undertake what is known as Nature Education Organization. This is an organization which is a combined effort of the zoo curator and the curator of the museum. Actual classes and conducted tours are arranged inside the institutions to study live objects and the children love to receive such lessons.

Special science courses for teachers and outstanding science students should be offered, lectures being given by the various staff members. Visual aids in the form of hand colored lantern slides and, later, motion pictures of the animals in their natural environments, are produced and screened free of charge to the schools, a worthwhile and essential educational service which many of the foreign zoos have been maintaining for years.

Amongst many individuals many still have enigmas about the animal world, and almost every visitor out of ten, it seems, has one or more animal questions, and such persons

Request to Readers :—Can you suggest a Caption for the Picture?
Note :—Prize Rs. 10 for the best Caption. Entries must reach the Editor on or before 26-3-55.

Opening of a Child Welfare Centre at 18, Zinda Saheb Street, Peddunaickenpet on 14-7-54.

are always delighted at the chance to get a quick and authoritative answer. There are questions houses in big zoos, and one especially in the Bronx where nearly 10,000 questions are answered and recorded every year.

Apart from making the zoo a study place for the child, it should be made the most suitable place for the naturalist and the biologist to pursue their studies. The most important thing in this regard is the establishment of a good reference library entirely dedicated to subjects of natural history, zoology and other animal sciences.

The zoo must be noted for its exhibits of great interest and rarity. The old menagerie types of cages must go. As far as possible the bars and the range fences obstructing the view of the animals should be dispensed with and moat enclosures should be built providing panoramic vistas. In most of the big zoos it is a common sight to see lions prowling in the foreground, while behind them, in open vistas, will be seen herds of antelopes.

This aspect of exhibition may remain only a dream for us the space in our gardens does not permit such lavish display. The collection of animals must be made as representative as possible. For want of space it may not be possible also to keep species-collection, but is very essential to keep a representative collection of animal in each group or order at least. It is always interesting and instructive to make a species collection of at least two or three important groups of animals. Take the case of the monkeys: this zoo can specialize in keeping a collection of old world and new world monkeys collected from nook and corner of the world, and make this zoo noted for the study of monkeys. This is known as Biological Species Organization in Zoological Gardens. Similarly species collection of deer, antelopes, goats, cattle, snakes etc. will be of great interest for the zoologist as well as the lay man.

Apart from the general display of animals and birds the zoo should provide additional attractions such as the Aquarium, vivarium, terrarium, insectarium, serpentarium etc. Periodical exhibitions, competitive pet-shows, animal photographic and painting competitions should be conducted to create human interest. Also lectures and film shows relating to wild life are arranged. All these arrangements are bound to attract more visitors, and these will form the the educational programme of the zoo-work.

The most important part of the zoo work is the taming and training of animals. A good zoo-man will always strongly stress that tame animals should be kept in zoos. The tame animal takes enough food without any fuss; its food intake can be watched at close quarters. Its state of health, too, can be supervised far better. Unlike the untamed animal, in fact, it enjoys being examined and, if necessary, handled as well. Clearly one of the most urgent problems in the biology of the zoological gardens arises from the lack of occupation of the captive animal. The captive animal must be given a new interest in life, an adequate substitute for the chief occupations of freedom. In progressive zoological gardens they have

gone so far as to give large predators, as well as elephants and other ungulates, occupation through training It is not the regular circus training. Only simple occupational training is enough just to interrupt the disastrous monotony of the captive animal's life.

All these sound fine but one of the many obstacles in the progress of zoo establishment is, of course, the lack of adequate finances. But zoo-keeping has never failed to be a resourceful enterprise if judiciously administered. Successful maintaining of a large collection of animals is a technical process, but is composed of a number of divisible parts, each falling to the man in charge and those assisting him. On the first man in charge, the director of zoological gardens, naturally, a great deal depends. He must in Ditmars words, by a sort of instinct, be an "animal man." This does not mean that he need be a trained scientist. Among the best caretakers are those who came from circuses, and some of these, probably, had barely a high—school education. They came into their profession through love of an interest in animals.

Letters to Editor

SCHEME TO IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE AND UNION GOVT. AND LOCAL BODIES

By Sri R. Tyaga Rajan—(Revenue Dept.)

1. There are good sized plots of grounds owned by the Government (State and Union), the Municipal Councils, and the Local bodies, and the Madras Corporation. They may be suitably divided into plots of 1½ or 2 grounds and sold to those employees who are willing to purchase them with restrictions for the re-sale or mortgage of such plots, within a period of ten years without the knowledge of the authorities concerned, at a minimum cost with all the civic amenities to enable them to put up houses of their own with their own financial resources or through the co-operative buildings societies. For the first five years they should be exempted from payment of all taxes. Thereafter the concerned local bodies may collect the taxes according to the provisions in their Acts.

2. The residents in such colony should form co-operative society, and grow more vegetables, fruits, keep poultry, cows, etc., and these products, through their co-operative society could be sold to outsiders and benefit themselves with the funds received in this manner. The women at home may be trained in the handicrafts etc., and the products made by them also be marketed through the above agency to the public. Thus we can improve the resources of income of the employees of the State Government, Local Bodies, and the Madras Corporation, and also other middle-class people.

3. As far as possible the Poramboke lands may be assigned to the employees whose salary is Rs. 300 and below, to enable them to form a co-operative farming and supplement the production of the grains etc. under the grow more food scheme, free of all taxes for the first few years till the crops stablise in growth. In this manner also the State Government can help their employees and improve the standard of living of the middle class people.

TO FINANCE THE BEGGAR HOME—SUGGESTIONS

1. A Small cess of anna one per Rupee may be levied on the Profession and Companies taxes by the Municipal Councils, Local Bodies and the Madras Corporation. The amount thus collected may be handed over to the Police Departments for running a beggar home in the respective areas of the local bodies concerned. They should arrange to check up begging in the streets, bus stands, Hotel fronts etc., and take them to the Homes for educating them in handicrafts, vegetable growing, gardening, etc.

2. All the charitable Institutions, and the donors in the respective areas should be asked to contribute the funds to this trust only, and they should be prohibited in offering alms directly to the beggars at stray.

3. The products made by the inmates of these homes should be marketed through the Cooperative Societies, and the amounts thus realised should be added to the funds of the respective beggar homes.

4. The State Government should take immediate steps to bring out suitable legislation and prevent begging in the Public places.

5. A hospital should be maintained for treating these beggars separately.

ARE YOU AWARE?

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE REGARDING PUBLIC MEETING OR ASSEMBLIES WHERE H.E. THE GOVERNOR IS INVITED TO ADDRESS

Instructions for guidance regarding public meeting or assemblies which the Governor is invited to address.

It would be appreciated if there are no open aisles facing the Governor at the time he addresses the meeting.

The person in charge of the microphone may be instructed to adjust the microphone for the Governor's use to a height of 5'—2" from floor before the Governor arrives at the function. Having adjusted it neither this person nor any of the organisers should walk in front of the dais or near and about the platform to avoid distraction. Persons in charge of the meeting may kindly be instructed not to walk about in front of the dais. No one should walk about in front of the Governor or between him and the audience, when he has commenced to speak.

The distribution of any printed matter such as copies of addresses, reports etc., intended for the public, may be done before the function starts. It may be ensured that no distribution takes place after the commencement of the Governor's address.

When the National Anthem is played or sung, perfect silence in the hall may be ensured.

Electric fans, if any right on top of the place where the Governor will be seated or to his side, may be switched off as soon as the Governor takes his seat.

Organisers of functions are requested to see that on the whole the function does not exceed an hour and a half *at the most* and to regulate the programme accordingly.

Where prayer forms part of the programme, it should not exceed two minutes.

If it is proposed to offer a tea or coffee, it is stated for information that the Governor takes only *light tea* and not coffee.

Receipts and Charges of the Corporation of Madras.

From 1—4—54 *to* 31—1—55.

REVENUE FUNDS.

Receipts.

	Rs.
Property tax (excluding Edn. tax). ...	75,76,083
Profession tax ...	4,02,958
Tax on Companies ...	4 32.247
Tax on Timber ...	95,219
Entertainment tax ...	11,38,446
Duty on Transfer of Property ...	6,65933
Advertisement tax ...	1,26,893
Secondary School fees ...	60,263
Tax on Carriages and Animals ...	2,43,150
Tax on Carts ...	87,781
Sale of rubbish ...	27,383
Private Scavenging fees ...	89,872
Fees for Maternity services.	12,831
Hearse—Hire charges ...	3,293
Swimming bath ...	14,269
Zoo-Fees ...	67,500
Markets-Fees ...	1,77,480
Income from Cart Stands.	51,441
Slaughter House fees ...	1,38,456
Rent of lands and buildings ...	3,03,845
Income from licence fees...	3,13,721
Building Licence fees ...	1,28,841
Cold storage-Charges ...	31,775
Collection for excess water.	8,26,897
Water Works-Receipts ...	65,541
Meter rents ...	39,545
Miscellaneous items of revenue ...	16,54,990

Charges.

	Rs.
Management-Supr. Collection and accounting.	15,42,389
Secondary schools ...	1,56,616
Contribution to E. E. Fund.	3,50,000
Midday meals ...	1,96,091
Adult Literacy Centres, Visual Education, Scouting, etc. ...	22,745
Maintenance of Roads ...	17,12,199
Central Asphalt, Repairs to Buildings, Debt charges, etc. ...	11,62,048
I. D. Hospital, Dispensaries T. B. Hospitals, P. H. Centres ...	7,98,402
Sanitation, Vaccination Analysis ...	1,10,152
Epedimic and Endemic diseases ...	2,37,261
Conservancy ...	28,82,489
Child Welfare Centres ...	5,92 138
B. & D. Burial and burning grounds-Repairs to buildings debt charges ...	7,46,058
Parks, Swimming bath, Radios ...	1,58,125
Zoo ...	1,35,431
Poor House, Special Home, Home for Homeless ...	2,00,912
Reading Rooms and Play-grounds ...	1,11,022
Labour welfare ...	13,488

	Rs.
Non-recurring receipts ...	64,861
Government grant ...	3,61,996
	1,52,02,610
Add–Opening balance ...	— 3,42,360
Total ...	1,48,60,250

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	
Contributions, Debt charges etc. ...	3,09,061
Workshop ...	91,077
Markets ...	1,07,230
Slaughter house ...	35,539
Cart stands ...	3,231
Civic survey Model houses, quit-rent, debt charges...	3,12,989
Contribution to C. I. T. ...	2,50,000
Dhobikhanas ...	17,483
Cattle yards ...	5,373
Central Lorry station ...	8,64,530
Sports arena ...	55,088
Fishing scheme ...	2,810
Cold storage ...	38,852
Maintenance of Electric lights, oil lights, etc. ...	7,40,003
Water supply–Maintenance.	16,79,512
Maintenance of Drainage ...	19,13,809
Non-recurring works ...	8,92,276
	1,84,16,349
Closing balance ...	—35,56,099
Total ...	1,48,60,250

MADRAS STREET DIRECTORY

Particulars of Streets in Division No. I

Street No.	Names of the Streets.			No. of houses assessed
2	Kathiwalkam High Road	..	..	31
4	Vaithianatha Mudaly Steet	..	..	18
6	Elaya Mudaly Street	..	..	29
7	Cross Road	..	..	3
10	Kesava Mudaly Street	..	..	1
11	Rattai Kuli Street	..	..	34
—	Rattai Kuli Lane	..	..	1
13	Seniamman Koil Street	..	..	34
11	Arunachaleswarar Koil Street	..	..	16
18	Vanier Street	..	..	12
19	Thiruvottiyur High Road	..	..	204
20	Tondiarpet North Terminus, Road	..	..	1
21	Washermen Burial Lane	..	..	18
25	Washer Irusappan Ally	..	..	32
28	Venkatesan Ally	..	..	26
29	Nammiah Maistry Street	..	..	12
30	Avur Muthiah Maistry Street	..	..	29
31	Washer Varadappan Ally	..	..	32
32	Washer Buchammal Ally	..	..	38
33	Poondi Thangammal Ally	..	..	2
35	Varadarajaperumal Koil Street	..	..	32
36	Thandavaroya Gramany Street	..	..	37
37	Pilliar Koil Street	..	..	40
38	Kanaka Pillai Street	..	..	17
38 A	Agraharam Lane	..	..	3
—	Cherian Nagar	..	..	1
39	New Street of Thandavaroya Gramany Street		..	35
40	Kumbalamman Koil Street	..	..	58
45	Kasipuram Road	..	..	3
46	Tondiarpet Adi-Dravida I Lane	..	..	4
46 A	Tondiarpet Adi-Dravida II Lane	..	..	—